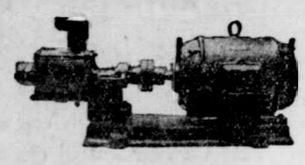
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE IN TRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Co.
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 95 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Alarm Among Bombay And Calcutta Marwaris

Armed Police & Military Besiege Sikar Town

'S. O. S.' TO VICEROY AND JAIPUR DURBAR

Arrest And Deportation Of Raja Feared

ALARMING REPORTS ABOUT CRITICAL SITUATION AT SIKAR IN JAIPUR STATE, ARE BEING RECEIVED BY SEVERAL MARWARI FIRMS IN BOMBAY.

IT IS SAID THAT ARMED POLICE AND MILITARY HAVE ARRIVED AND BESIEGED SIKAR TOWN. IT IS APPREHENDED RAO RAJA WILL BE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED.

This situation appears to have developed from the intention of Jaipur authorities to send Raj Koomar to England against the wishes of his parents and relatives. They object to their young and only son being so sent away before his marriage.

The objection is taken on social and dynastic grounds also.

In this connection Rani Saheba of Sikar recently fasted for two days as a protest. This action attracted wide sympathies of the subjects of Sikar. A large number of subjects, including nobles and merchants, assembled in public and resolved to send a monster petition to the authorities demanding restoration of Rao Raja, cancellation of the proposed voyage of the Raj Koomar and removal of Senior and Assistant Senior officers.

On receipt of such sensational information all citizens of Sikar residing in Bombay assembled at Marwadi Samelan Hall and have formed a committee, called Sikar Raj Subjects Committee, appointing Seth Ramnivasji Rooya, a well-known merchant of Bombay, as president. Telegrams have been sent by this Committee to Rao Raja and people of Sikar expressing their sympathy with them and asking them to be firm and peaceful. Telegrams also have been sent to the authorities at Jaipur, Mount Abu and Simla requesting them to avoid repression.

The following telegram was received from Sikar Public Committee this evening:

"General hartal continues. Today is the sixth day. Life of public and Rao Raja in danger. Situation has taken awfully bad turn—Public Committee, Sikar."

APPEAL TO VICEROY

Calcutta's Protest

CALCUTTA, April 20.

To consider the situation arising out of the posting of military and police forces at Sikar by the Jaipur State, a largely attended public meeting of the Marwari residents of Calcutta and other inhabitants of Sikar was held here at the Maheshwari Bhawan under the presidency of Seth Baij Nath Ganeriwalla.

Many prominent Marwari businessmen attended.

The meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the posting of military and police forces at Sikar by the Jaipur State, and the reported order for the arrest of Rao Raja Saheb Bahadur of Sikar, and requesting the Maharaja of Jaipur to restore the old good feelings prevailing between the Jaipur Durbar and the Sikar Raj.

This meeting also requested the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to intervene in the matter and to persuade the Jaipur Durbar to withdraw the military forces posted at Sikar.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

A Committee, consisting of Seth Dip Chand Poddar, Seth Jawala Prasad Bhartia, Seth Ratanlal Chamria, Seth Baij Nath Ganeriwalla, Seth Lachman Prosad Poddar, Seth Sohanlal Dugar, Seth Bhajanlal Harlalka and Seth Motilal Deora, with power to co-opt upto 25 members, was formed to take further necessary steps in the matter.

Messrs. C. M. Sharaf, Hanuman Dutt Joshi, Motilal Deora and Bhajanlal Harlalka addressing the meeting said that that at present panic and horror prevailed at Sikar. Hartal was being observed there for the last four days.—United Press

PIGSKIN WINS BY HEAD

Terror & Lady Of Shallot Secure Places In City & Suburbs Handicap

LONDON: April 20.

The City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom over a distance of one mile and 2 furlongs, resulted as follows:—

PIGSKIN (Cliff Richards) 1
TERROR (Maher) 2
LADY OF SHALLOT (Sirett) .. 3

Eighteen ran.

Won by head, one and a half lengths separated the second and third.

Starting prices:—6|1 Pigskin; 20|1 Terror; 10|1 Lady of Shallot.

Winner trained by Lawson.

City and Suburban runners:—Caldwell rode 'Apollo'.

Did not run:—Chuchoteur and Elsbaa.

MAHER MISSES GREAT DOUBLE

Pigskin, one time champion of the Egyptian race-courses, carried three pounds overweight to allow Cliff Richards to ride. Peter Maher, who yesterday rode "Irish Stew," the great Metropolitan winner, narrowly missed a great double.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO VISIT FRONTIER

PESHAWAR: April 20.

The Associated Press understands that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has sent a pressing invitation to Mahatma Gandhi through Mr. Desai for visiting the Frontier Province. It is learnt that the date of the visit will be decided by Gandhiji at Wardha, but in view of the excessive heat in the Frontier during summer, the visit is likely to take place about the first week of May.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI

NON-VIOLENCE FORGES AHEAD

"Frontier Gandhi's' Fast Tells On Villagers

PESHAWAR, April 20.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who undertook a three-day fast in connection with a clash between some Red Shirt Volunteers and Moulvis, broke his fast to-day.

He looked quite cheerful, when the Associated Press representative interviewed him.

The Khan declared that a responsible officer of Red Shirt Volunteers had convinced him that trouble arose between Moulvis and ordinary villagers. Red Shirts went to the spot only for intervention and their presence averted more serious consequences. Nevertheless, the Khan added, th fast had brought home even to non-Red Shirt Pathans the importance of non-violence and truth.

As a result of the fast at numerous villages public meetings were held at which resolutions were passed declaring allegiance to the cult of non-violence.—A.P.

CONGRESS WINS ALL THROUGH

Cent Per Cent Success In Pollachi & Karai-Kudi Elections

POLLACHI (Madras Prescy.): April 20.

In the Pollachi Municipal elections the Congress has obtained cent. per cent. success.

In response to the appeal issued by the Congress "Ad Hoc" Committee, all the non-Congress candidates withdrew, leaving the way clear for all the 20 candidates set up by the Congress, who have now been declared duly elected.

In the Municipal elections held in Karachi all the 20 candidates standing on Congress ticket were declared elected unopposed yesterday.

This is the first time in the history of the elections in the Chettinad area that there has been perfect unanimity.—United Press.

ANOTHER CONGRESS VICTORY IN ORISSA

CUTTACK: April 20.

Another victory for the Congress in the Orissa Assembly by-election is announced.

Dr. Braja Nath Misra (Congress), has been declared elected to the Orissa Assembly in the bye-election for the North Kandrapara constituency seat, which had fallen vacant due to the election of Mr. Govinda Prosad Sinha having been declared null and void.

Dr. Misra's two rivals have forfeited their securities, as they failed to secure the minimum number of votes specified.—United Press.

BARCELONA, April 20.

A special tribunal has sentenced 41 persons to death for high treason, subject to confirmation by the Cabinet.—Reuter.

Primary Education Act

Short Shrift For All Amendments

PREMIER REFUSES TO GIVE PAPER PROMISES

But Ministry Will Do Its Best To Have Compulsory Primary Education At Earliest

Government were anxious to proceed with the scheme for securing compulsory primary education within as short a period as possible, but they would not commit themselves to any exact specification of time, by which compulsory education would be introduced in the province.

This view was expressed by both, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, when the discussion on the Bombay Primary Education Act Amending Bill was proceeded with.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION DESIRED THROUGH VARIOUS AMENDMENTS, THAT BY THE END OF TEN YEARS, COMPULSION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED AND PRIMARY EDUCATION SHOULD BE MADE FREE AND COMPULSORY IN THE PROVINCE.

Appeal To Opposition

The Prime Minister referred to the various uncertainties in their way and doubted the wisdom of committing Government to any definite period. This did not mean that Government were less keen on this scheme and he pleaded that the Opposition, who had had by now ample proof of Government's sincerity, should have full confidence in Government's earnestness.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Assembly met on Wednesday with the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, in the chair, when the consideration of the Primary Education Act Amending Bill was proceeded with.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, who opposed the amendments regarding the specification of the period by the end of which free and compulsory primary education would have been attained, said that Government had already expressed their intention that as early as possible universal primary education would be secured in the Province. There were several difficulties in the way. The question as to. Therefore when compulsion should be introduced should be left in the hands of Government.

Mr. S. H. Prater opposing the amendment said that the first task of Government was to make a survey of the position in the Province and to regulate the ex-

(Continued on Page 8 Col 6)

Over 1200 Persons Under Arrest

BOMBAY RETURNS TO NORMAL

Riot Prisoners To Be Removed To Worli Chawls?

BACK TO NORMAL TIMES AGAIN, PEOPLE OF THE RIOT-AFFECTED LOCALITIES MOVED ALONG THE ROADS OF BOMBAY ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

BUT THE ARRESTS OF BAD CHARACTERS CONTINUE. FROM MORNING TILL 10 P. M. ON WEDNESDAY, POLICE ARE STATED TO HAVE ARRESTED 116 PERSONS.

The total number of arrests has exceeded 1,200.

The enforcement of the Curfew Order after 10 p.m. from Dhobi Talao to Parel has practically sealed those parts of the City. Only a few motorists are stated to be dashing along during the prohibitory period and, except for the loud cries of the Police rending the air now and then, when the intruding cars dared to pass along, the City is completely submerged, for the night, into a tomb-like silence.

It is reliably learnt that some batches of prisoners will be removed to Worli Chawls, which will be converted into a temporary prison.

EARLIER.

Not less than 345 persons were arrested in different sections by this morning as under:—

Nagpada	6
Byculla	5
Pydhonie	17
Palton Road	21
Agripada	17
Princess Street	72
Maharbavdi	34
Gamdevi	11
Dongri	110
Lamington Road	53

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier and other Ministers with the Commissioner of Police went round the affected areas while Dr. M.D. D. Gilder went to the J. J. Hospital, G. T. Hospital and other hospitals where the injured are being treated.

FOUR MINERS KILLED

LONDON, April 20.

Four miners were killed and 22 injured, 14 seriously when six wagons in a mine at Craigbank, Ayrshire, broke away from the haulage rope, and crashed down the mine road.

Out of the 28 men who were being hauled to the surface only two escaped injury.—Reuter's Special.

JINNAH-JAWAHAR CORRESPONDENCE

Will Gandhiji Give Permission For Publication?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

"I have nothing to say about Mr. Jinnah's speech. It speaks for itself. No commentary is necessary," said Sjt. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.-I. C. C., interviewed by me.

Questioned whether the Gandhi-Nehru-Jinnah negotiations had not strengthened the position of the Muslim League, Sjt. Kripalani said, he could not say that, as he had not seen the whole correspondence. Sjt. Kripalani thought, however, that the mere fact of correspondence could not have any such results in favour of the Muslim League.

To a question whether he expected any good would come out of these negotiations, Sjt. Kripalani said, he was not in a position to answer the question.

Your correspondent reliably understands that Gandhiji has not yet given his consent to the publication of the triangular correspondence.

It appears the Congress Headquarters here are awaiting permission of Gandhiji before releasing the correspondence to the Press. It is not quite certain whether Gandhiji will give the necessary permission at all.

Japanese Enter City Of Lingyi

But Chinese Forces Put Up Desparate Fight

HANKOW, April 20.

Chinese dispatches admit that the Japanese are now inside the City of Lingyi, but state that Chinese forces are fighting desparately within the walls of the City in an effort to drive out the Japanese.

JAPANESE CLAIM

PEIPING, April 20.

A Japanese communique claims the complete occupation of Lingyi.—Reuter.

Hitler's Birthday Presents

BERLIN, April 20.

Herr Hitler's birthday presents included gramophone records of all his own speeches in connection with Anschluss, a gift from Dr. Goebbels, and a lion cub in a box, a gift from Herr Frick, Minister of Interior.—Reuter.

Explorer Honoured

BERLIN, April 20.

Recipients of Herr Hitler's birthday honours included Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, the explorer, who has been given the title of "Professor."—Reuter.

MAHATMA-JINNAH MEETING

Gandhiji To Arrive In Bombay On 28th Instant

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Gandhiji will arrive in Bombay on April 28, to meet Mr. Jinnah and discuss with him the communal question.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET

Meeting At Wardha On May 15

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will commence its sittings at Wardha on May 15.—A. P.

CONGRESS MINISTERS TO CONFER

Parliamentary Sub-Committee Also To Meet At Wardha

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the Conference of the Congress Premiers, which has been called by the Congress President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, will be held at Wardha on May 12, 13 and 14.

The Chairman and members of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee are expected to attend this Conference, which will discuss the programme of work to be carried out by the Congress Ministries in the seven Provinces during the year.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, April 20.

China is drilling vast numbers of fresh troops according to a foreign observer, who declares that the entire male population of Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces seems to be receiving military training. Every town and village is enthusiastically learning the use of firearms. Munitions appear to be plentiful and thousands of cases of rifles and other arms are being taken to remote depots in the hills. There is evidence everywhere of planned activity, new airfields are being levelled, roads constructed, steel bridges built and railways extended.—Reuter.

U. S. & JAPAN

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The Under-Secretary Mr. Welles declares that the State Department is giving fullest consideration to the reports that Japan is "closing the open door" in China.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Hindu compounder see personally Dr. Dhebri after 12 noon. Thakurdwar Road. Surety essential. (10126).

Wanted—Salesman for sewing machine knowing mechanism and embroidery zigzag work. Apply Hindustan Sewing Machine Corporation, Amraoli. (10128)

Wanted for Ladies Industrial Home A Lady Superintendent. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience, age, Religion, and minimum salary to "J" C/o Malaney & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi. (8396).

Wanted a Typist knowing general office-routine. Pay Rs. 30 to 35. Apply with certificates Box No. 10129 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Travelling Canvassers for Cigarettes. Only those who have previous experience need apply with credentials stating minimum salary to Box No. 8382, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Hindu Graduate conversant with cotton and bullion business, coding decoding telegrams and business correspondence. Hindi knowing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply within a week with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10124, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted M.B.B.S. and S.A.S. (Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon) for the State Hospital in a State in Rajputana. Apply stating experience, age, nationality, original residence, and minimum pay acceptable before the 21st April to Post Box No. 8334 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

For Extra Speedy Coaching in Book-keeping (Accounts-keeping), Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Filing, Hindi and Urdu join:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatauwadi, between Central-Majestic Cinemas. (10112)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10125 "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st of April 1938 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the special resolutions for altering the Company's Articles of Association Nos. 6, 7 and 15 as per notice dated 24th March 1938 sent round to the Shareholders will be placed before the meeting.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1938.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
JEH. R. D. TATA.
Director.
(8284)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 533
19-4-38.
E. 510
12/4/38

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of securities belonging to the estate of SHAH AMBALAL HARGOVIND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Manager of the Joint Hindu family, who resided at the time of his death at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay.

..... Deceased.

KRISHNACHANDRA AMBALAL SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and the surviving male member of the Joint Hindu family residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 11th day of April, 1938.
Messrs. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(8394)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Students' Home (in Bombay Suburb) provides special coaching for all boarders, Natural Auto Education Plan for youngsters till Gujarati IV Standard Examination. Limited accommodation. Inform:—Nandkishor Majmudar. Round Building, Bombay 2, Tele. 24160. (10113)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

B. C. Ceiling Fans for Sale—The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd. offers for sale 15 D. C. Ceiling Fans at cheaper prices on account of removal to Western India House on Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road from 2nd May 1938. For particulars see—The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Near Boribunder. (10130)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE HINDUSTAN IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

With reference to the Notice regarding the above Company having been taken into Voluntary Liquidation which appeared in this paper on 6th April, 1938, it is hereby notified for the general information of the public and those concerned that the business of the Company has been taken over as a going concern together with all the Liabilities and Assets by the newly formed larger Company, the Mukund Iron & Steel Works, Ltd. as from 1st October, 1937. In order, therefore, to comply with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, this Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation.

N. J. SHAH,
Liquidator.
(8391)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector will put up to Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 74 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 25th April, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.		Area in Sq. Yds.
74.	....	2299
75.	....	1502
76.	....	1467
77.	....	1467
78.	....	1467
79.	....	1558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of Plot No 74 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plots 75 to 79 each The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. Plot No. 74 will be put up to auction first and the rest of the Plots will be auctioned thereafter either separately or in one or more lots.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

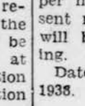
T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Bombay 9th April 1938.
(8331)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE LATEST DESIGN FURNITURE, Frigidaire, Harmonium, gramophone, Radio, Wall clock, glassware, crockery, brass platedware, chandeliers, etc. To-morrow on Friday the 22nd Inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate Street Fort. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, Tel. No. 22801.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA O. S. K. LINE



REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer		Arrival	Departure
Naples	Maru	27th Mar.	11th Apr
Borneo	,,	7th Apr.	25th ,,
Taijin	,,	23rd ,,	8th May
Keifuku	,,	10th May	25th ,,
Italy	,,	25th ,,	9th June
London	,,	8th June	23rd ,,

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

WORLD'S FIRST SCENIC PICTURE OF KASHMIR & THE HIMALAYAS SEE TO-NIGHT

DAUGHTER OF THE HIMALAYAS

Directed By M. BHAVNANI.
Starring:
ENAKSHI RAMARAO, M.A.
Daily Two Shows: 3 & 5-30 p.m.
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 SALT PANS AT MADHLA ANTOF SALT WORKS AT WADALA. BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, Messrs CRAWFORD & COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 28th April, 1938 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay as under:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

LOT I: The right title and interest of the insolvent Vithal Pandurang Thacker in fifty (50) salt pans at Madhla Antop Salt Works at Wadala, Bombay, admeasuring about 35,630 square yards and registered in the Collector's New Survey No. 12P. and Cadastral Survey No. 192 (salt pans) and Municipal F Ward No. —A (22-28 salt pans) and Street No. 1240 (Madhli Antop) Division Salt Pans.

The insolvent Vithal Pandurang Thacker has by agreements dated 11-9-1936 and 2-12-1936 leased out the above (50) salt pans for a period of three years ending 30-9-1939 to one Misrikhan Bawakhan Dalwai at Rs. 651 per annum payable in 2 instalments Rs. 500 and Rs. 151 on 1st September and 1st February respectively.

The sale is subject to the above lease to manufacture and sell salt in the said pans up to 30-9-1939.

LOT 2: FIRSTLY—The right, title and interest of the insolvents Bai Padmabai, widow of Pandurang Kashinath Thakur and Vithal Pandurang Thakur and of the mortgagee Bai Taramati, wife of Tribhovandas Jagjiwandas in (22) salt pans at Madhla Antop Salt Works at Wadala, admeasuring about 4,143 square yards and registered in Collector's old Nos. 426 and 520, new No. 13,281, New Survey No. 1059 and part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 185-187-188-190-191-192 (salt pans) and Municipal F Ward No. 3999-3999A and Street No. 1240 Madhli Antop Division Salt Pans.

SECONDLY—In undivided half share in reservoir stacking ground and vacant land admeasuring about 31,459 square yards and registered in Collector's Old Nos. 426-538, New No. 13281, New Survey No. 1059 and part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 185-187 to 192 Madhli Antop Division Salt Pans.

For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE

To be held on SATURDAY, 23rd April, 1938 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) on top floor of Hararwala Bldg., Wittet Road, Ballard Pier, of well made drawing, dining and bed room furniture, crockery glassware, cutlery, platedware, utensils, plants etc., the property of Mrs. Alice Dale

On view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Avoid Overcrowding
By going in Time
TO SEE
Nirmala
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Romantic Screen Play
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
in a Superb Emotional Role
with
ASHOK KUMAR
2 SHOWS DAILY
2-45 & 5-30
ROXY
TALKIES

THE BROADWAY

Kingsway—Khodadad Circle —Dadar

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A PARAMOUNT THRILLER

"THE TEXAS RANGERS"

Our Ahmedabad Letter

MANEKLAL JETHALAL LIBRARY OPENED

Plea For City Having Upto-date Library

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, April 17.

Sardar Vallabhbhai performed the opening ceremony of the Maneklal Jethalal library near Ellis Bridge Police Station at 9 a.m. on Friday the 15th inst. Sheth Rasiklal read out a short speech in which he said that he had discharged his duty towards his father by giving over the amount of Rs. 55,000 set apart for charity for the library building and he was glad that the foundation stone was laid by Mahatmaji in 1933 and opening ceremony was being performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai who was like his guardian. Sjt. Balvantray Thakor made a short speech as chairman of the library committee. He showed that the Municipality will try to reach Mahatmaji's ideal of a library and the suggestion of a Museum which was made by Mahatmaji at the time of laying the foundation stone was also taken up by the municipality, and it was proposed to acquire a separate piece of land and start a Museum with expert advice. He said that the delay in leaving the library open was due to the many sided activities of the advisers of the committee, and certain unavoidable difficulties, but hoped it would serve a useful purpose in the city.

Sjt. Manilal C. Shah, the municipal president in requesting Sardar Vallabhbhai to open the Library said that 7090 sq. yards of land was purchased for Rs. 42 thousand nearly and Sheth Rasiklal who had expressed his desire to give a donation of Rs. 50,000 increased the sum to Rs. 55,000 and the municipality spent Rs. 56,876 after the building and the furniture cost Rs. 14,500. At present it has 9650 books obtained from the Satyagraha Ashram and 8891 books presented by Swami Akhandanand. The management of the library is vested in 4 trustees namely the Municipal president, the chairman of the Standing Committee, the chairman of the School Board and a representative of the donor and these four will co-opt two eminent scholars.

The municipality has resolved to purchase books worth twenty thousand during the year. The library will be open to all without any difference of caste or creed and arrangements will be made to have books issued from it.

Sardar Vallabhbhai after opening the library thanked Sheth Rasiklal and the municipal president for the honour they had done to him. He referred to the Vidyapith library books which were given over to the municipality but subsequently taken back and said that although he took a keen interest in the work of the Ahmedabad Municipality he could not fail in his duty as trustee of the Gujarat Vidyapith. He was in jail when it was announced that the Vidyapith library was to be given over to the municipality but when he came out he found that as a trustee of the Vidyapith he could not allow the wishes of the donors to be neglected. He was sorry that as a trustee of the Vidyapith he was compelled to take the books back from the municipality, but it was necessary to respect the wishes of donors otherwise the current of charities is sure to suffer. He added that he was sure the library would serve a useful purpose but a city like Ahmedabad should have an up-to-date library of books on textile industry, and it was a pity that the millowners have not so far turned their attention in this direction. Referring to the delay in leaving the library open he paid a tribute to Sheth Kasturbhai whose advice is sought in the construction of practically all public buildings in the city and the delay was mostly due to his many sided activities.

TOWN HALL.

He further referred to the Town Hall in the adjoining compound and expressed the hope that it will be left open for public use in the near future. He hoped that people will follow the example of Sheth Rasiklal and prayed to God to inspire the rich men of Ahmedabad to spend their money in works of public utility.

The Municipal Board in its meeting on Monday the 11th inst. passed several important resolutions. The President announced that Sjt Popatlal Hemchand had declared his wish to give a donation of Rs. 10,000 constructing a shed. for having a suitable cremation ground for the Ellis Bridge area Some members said that the amount was too small for naming the place and the shed after the donor but the board finally resolved to accept the donation It was also resolved to request Government to allow the Municipal Engineer Mr. Malik to remain in Municipal service for three more years and to confirm Mr. K. G Shaikh as assistant engineer The Municipality requires one more assistant and it was resolved to request the Government for a loan of the services of Mr C. R. Desai as senior Assistant Engineer in the grade of Rs. 400-25-750 with an allowance of Rs. 100 Mr. C. R. Desai works in the Government engineering department and is regarded as a capable man and would be a good addition in the Municipal Engineering Department

HANSOL-RANPUR ROAD.

The Municipality has been asked by Government to lay out a circular road from Hansol to Ranpur to facilitate prohibition work and it was resolved to lay out this road which would be 120ft. broad and on the borders of Municipal limits at a cost of Rs. 2,84,085. Most of the expense of the road will be borne by Government as it is outside municipal limits. It was also resolved to acquire the building known as Sat Swarup's Haveli in Mandvi's Pol for a school building. Mr. Natwarlal Vakil opposed this resolution on the ground that it would injure the feelings of the Vaishnavas and he was supported by Dr. Natvarlal but these were the only two persons to vote against the proposal which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT L. BOARD ELECTIONS

Congress Success Assured

(From Our Own Correspondent).
VILE-PARLE, Tuesday.

I reliably understand that the work of election committee of the Suburban D. L. B. election has been considerably smoothened by the withdrawals of Mr. Andrew De Mello, and Mr. Balaram Thakur of Chembur from the forthcoming L. B. elections. These withdrawals have resulted in the cent. per cent. Congress victory in two of the constituencies viz., Versova and Chembur. The following are the candidates who are returned unopposed from the above constituencies:—Dr. Mrs. Sumitribai Wagh (women's reserved seat) Mr. P. Baloo (Harijan reserved) Mr. J. A. Ali (Mohamedan) Mr. C. D. Barfiwala (Andheri) Mr. Ramchandra Chemburkar. (Chembur) and Mr. Virajalal Astik (Mulund). Paul Parcira (Versova).

The contest is now limited to the Malad constituency only, where Mr Shantaram Patil (Non-Congress) is opposing Sjt. Keshavebhai Patel, Mr. Dwarkadas Dalal and Mr. Laxmanrao Mhatre. Mr. Shantaram Patil may withdraw leaving the field open to the Congress candidates and resulting in Congress cent. per cent. victory. I understand that the success of the L. B. elections has been taken as an index of the popularity of the Congress in the district and some of the Congressmen are busy over the next municipal election in October. Already the District Congress Committee has elected a Parliamentary Sub-Committee to examine the questions relating to Local Boards and Municipalities in the district. The Congress is hopeful of obtaining at least, the decisive majority at the fourth coming municipal election also.

GHATKOPAR BYE-ELECTION.

The District Congress Committee has issued a circular inviting applications from candidates desiring to stand on Congress tickets at the bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. Lakhubhai (Congress) who has left Ghatkoper. The applications should reach the District Congress Committee.

Ajmer Wants Merger With U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMERE, April 16.

The last day of the National Week was marked by a huge gathering in the Parao Circle, where speeches were delivered by the leading political leaders of Ajmere-Merwara, like Jaynarain Vyas one time editor of the well known paper in Hindi "The Akhand Bharat." Mr. Gouri Shankerji Bhargava, Ram Narainji Chowdhury and others.

Special emphasis was laid on increasing of agitation for the merger of Ajmere-Merwara with U.P. or some other province with provincial autonomy.

HOT SEASON.

Ajmere is just experiencing a hot nave. This should be considered the beginning of the hot season so well-known for its intensity in the whole of Rajputana.

MUSALMANS AND POLITICS

A special feature of this year's National Week was the large number of Musalmans taking part in it.

AG. GOVERNOR OF U.P.

PATNA: April 20.

The Bihar Governor will leave for Ranchi on April 26 for a short stay there. He will return to Patna on May 12 and leave for Lucknow on May 16 to take charge of Acting Governorship of the United Provinces.

It is understood that Sir Thomas Stewart, Acting Governor-designate of Bihar will arrive at Patna by about May 16 and will take charge of Acting-Governor on May 18.—United Press.

Agricultural Examination Results

List Of Successful Candidates

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the degree of B.Sc. (Agri.), March, 1938; with honours:

A. A. Bakali, H. V. Dadlani, S. D. Daroga, L. S. D'Costa, F. O. P. D'Cunha, E. J. D'Souza, S. K. Dutta, S. N. Elijah, B. M. Hanagodimath, M. G. Joshi, S. R. Kaiwar, G K. Karna, H. T. Khemchandani, S. V. Naikwadi, B. D. Patel, G. A. Patel, V. B. Patel, M. K. S. Rajan, J. P. D. Rebello, A. H. Rijhwani, S. S. Salimath, K. V. Samsi, K. G. Saraiya, V. M. Vartak, T. G. Yavagal.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the degree of B.Sc. (Agri), March, 1938.

M. P. Advani, K. J. Bablani, A. K. Bhatia, S. V. Chandiramani T. F. Handral, S. G. Jhangiani, K. C. Kalkoti, R. S. Karulkar, H. J. Makhijani, S. N. Nandedkar, V. N. Parinchekar, V. T. Parvatgoudar, A. R. Patel, J. B. Pinto K. T. Punwani, D. S. Shrikant, Y. G. Talnikar, P. U. Thakore, N. G. Badlaney, A. G. Deokule, D. D. Gopani, M. T Gurbaxani, M. S. Trivedi.

The following candidates have passed the first year Examination in Science (Agri.), March, 1938.

A R Ambike, H R Arakeri, G S Barve, R N I Bindingnavale, D. N. Chandanani, P. S. Charna, H D. Chaudhari, S. P. Chaudhary, V T Chaugule, V. V. Deo, G. M. Deval, C. Dutta, C J. Fernandes, W. Y. Gadre, N. K. Ghumare, G. H. Gondhalekar, S K Goni, D. B. Gosai, A. A. Jhangiani, A. B. Joshi, A. C. Kalyanimath, P T. Kathe, B. S. Khergamwala, S. D. Kololgi, J. V. Majmudar, B. M. Mamtani, D. I. Mathrani, J. P. Mirikar, J. G. Oke, U. P. Pandit, N. P. Patil, S. B. Patil, G. K. Patwardhan, K. S. D. Sagar, S. C. Sane, G. S. Sapre, J. K. Sebastian, C. L. Sreenivasan, C T Bhatia, H. M. Gidwani, S. S. Halkeri, G. L. Patil, V. S. Vaishampayan.

The following candidates have passed the Second Year Examination in Science (Agri.), March, 1938:—

(Whole Examination)

U. U. Avarani, C. T Bhatia, G. N. Bhatia, G. C. Bhatia, S. C. Bhatia, S. K. Biradar, T. R Chaudhari, J. R. Chitnis, R. B. Choudhari, A. G. Dabholkar, J. P. R D'Cruz, V. R. Deshmukh, Rose Abraham Dighorkar, V. S. Dravid, R. T. Gandhi, V. P. Gujar, V. N. Halbe, M K. Hingorani, A. B. Hunagund, A. M. Jagtap, S. M. Jaisinghani, B P. Joshi, Y. A. Joshi, L. S. Karnani, V. R. Kavalur, T. P. Khubchandani, M S. D. M. Kureshi, S. A. Macha, V. R. Makthal, V. T. Merani, A. B Moorjani, H. K. Mughal, N. G. Nangrani, T U. Nawani, Y. S. Neurgaonkar, L. G. Pandit, M. V. Pandit, S. R. Panjam F. S. Patel, G. U. Patel, S B. Patil, S. V. Pingale, D. S. Prayag, L. L. Relwani, V. R. Sanku, M. N. Shahani, S Nagarajan, N. M. Solanki, L. N. Tarachandani, H. G. Vadodaria, M H. Vazirani,

(Part Examination)

R. S. Karulkar, K B. Lagoo, P. B Paranjape, C. N. Relwani.

MARK THE TIME:

TO-DAY: Ladies' Show: 3 p.m.
Usual Show: 6 p.m.
To-morrow: 3 p.m. & 6 p.m.

"KUNKU"
PRABHAT'S First Marathi Social
CENTRAL
CINEMA Girgaum.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

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INTERESTING EXHIBITS AT ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL

Imparting Of Religious Knowledge Keeping Pace With Modern Times

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, April 19.

That the methods of imparting religious knowledge is keeping pace with modern times, was evidenced from the very interesting exhibits displayed at the St. Andrew's High School by the various suburban schools. Paintings, diagrams, sketches, and scrap-books illustrating the various tenets of the Catholic religion, were indicative of the deep grasp of the subject by the school children. Of the four schools whose exhibits were displayed, St. Teresa's Convent (Santa Cruz) had a very instructive set of pictures illustrating the preparation for Holy Communion and an ecclesiastical map of India with miniature photos of the prelates in their respective provinces.

The exhibition was held in conjunction with the Catechism Competition organised for Suburban Schools by Rev. Fr. E. Fernandes, the Diocesan Inspector of Schools. His Grace gave away the trophies to the successful competitors. Consolation prizes were also given to each one of the entrants.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY

1,597,900,000 Boxes Of Matches Produced In 1937

The Western India Match Company Limited's production in 1937 was over 1,597,000,000 boxes of matches, not 591,000,000 boxes as mentioned in yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle".

Unconfirmed reports from Malaya indicate that consequent on the recent cut in the rubber quote many estates are finding it impossible to maintain the labour force at the existing strength and so many tappers, particularly Indians, are being paid off

1 Cleanse the System
2 Stimulate the Liver
3 Combat Acidity
with Sal Hepatica

A glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica each morning (in warm water if you prefer it) will cleanse the intestinal tract, stimulate the liver and gall bladder, and correct excess acids in the blood

The Laxative Salines in Sal Hepatica cleanse the intestinal tract and keep the whole digestive system sweet and clean.

The Spa Minerals in Sal Hepatica stimulate the liver, gall bladder and kidneys, banish headaches, biliousness, digestive upsets and rheumatic conditions.

The Balanced Alkalines in Sal Hepatica correct excess acids in the blood by maintaining the alkaline reserve of the body so essential for perfect fitness.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS for conditions arising from disorders such as Constipation, Biliousness and Headache, Liverishness and Digestive Upsets, Irregular Kidney Action, Sleeplessness, Overweight, Colds, Rheumatism and Gout.

From all Chemists and Stores.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

the TONIC SPA LAXATIVE

that checks BLOOD ACIDITY

Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd.
Post Box 773, - - BOMBAY.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc|s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc|s. for Transmission II.

A.M.
11-30 Recorded Indian music.

P.M.
1 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 Recorded European music. 5-30 B. M. Devalankar of Poona, Shahnai recital. 5-50 Gulshan Sufi. 6-15 AIR Trio, Lavani. 6-20 Instrumental Interrogatives, Bhimpalasi and patdeep. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Direction: Talk in Marathi by W. D. Sarpotdar. 7-45 'Mastaranche Lagna': Marathi play by B. R. Bhagwat. 8-30 Commercial news. 8-45 B. M. Devalankar, Shahnai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Recitation of Hindi poems, by "Bair." 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Candidate for the Indian Medical Service: Examiners: Capt. Richards, R. S. Harper Collins. Candidate: Dr. G. Coelho.

BOMBAY II: Short-wave only.

P.M.
10 Maxwell Stewart's Ballroom melody. Rex Redgate (Light Baritone). 10-10 Chamber music.

BOMBAY I: Medium-wave only.

P.M.
10 Abdul Shakoor Khan. 10-15 Vishnupant Pagnis.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 836 kc|s.
TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.
7 Morning Melodies. 8-15 Instrumental interlude. 8-25 Faqiruddin. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

NOON.
12 Local Listener's Choice.

P.M.
1 Hour's Diversion.

TRANSMISSION III.

P.M.
6 Ghazals. 6-30 For our young listeners. 7 For villagers only. 6 A critical survey: Talk in Hindustani by M. M. Said. 8-15 'Tin Behnen': A play in Hindustani. 8-45 Faqiruddin. 9-15 News and Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Recorded interlude. 9-50 Matters of moment, talk by J. A. Watson. 10-5 Informal Studio concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc|s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc|s.

P.M.
6 to 7 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-15 Faqiruddin. 7-30 Instrumental Duet. 7-40 Master Nath. 7-50 Juglibai. 8 to 10-10 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-10 Vocal Variety. 10-20 Juglibai. 10-27 Faqruddin. 10-35 Zeibunnisa. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m, 810 kc|s and 49.1m, 6,109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

P.M.
12-36 Music for young folk. Weather. 1-36 School programme. 1-51 Study of Music. 2-6 Bina Datta. 2-21 Concert of Vocal music. 5-6 For the Countryside. 5-36 Madhury Dey. 5-51 Shushila Sen Manipuri. 6-1 Shoshi Kumar Nandi. 6-21 Musical variety. 7-36 Jantri Sangha. 7-51 Serum v. Superstition, talk in Bengali by R. C. Adhikary. 8-6 News and Weather in Bengali. 8-21 Musical variety. 9-1 Commercial news and weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Film Stars Brought to Life. 9-36 Here, There and Everywhere, talk by Ian M. Stephens. 9-51 Vocal and Violincello recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

5-30 An hour with villagers. 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-35 Munawwar Sultana. 6-55 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Lala Rukh. -45 Readings from 'Seerati-i-Nabvi.' 8 Munawwar Sultana. 8-20 Piano, Violin and Tabla. 8-25 Lala Rukh. 8-45 Inayat Husain. 8-56 Mohd. S. Qawwal. 9-15 News and weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Petticoat Govt., talk by John Michael. 10 Munawwar Sultana. 10-15 Khyber Orchestra. 10-20 Lala Rukh. 10-40 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

P.M.
6 Taba Qawwal and his party. 6-30 Classical Music. 7 For Countryside. 7-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-55 Ghulam Mohammad. 6 Anwarbai. 8-15 Books, review in Hindustani by C. Jain. 8-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-50 Qawwali. 9-15 News and weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Classical music. 10-5 Ahmed Husain. 10-10 Barkat Ali Khan. 10-40 Anwarbai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc|s.

P.M.
6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Tara Rani of Lucknow. 7 B. S. Pathak. 7-30 Mujaddid Mian. 7-45 Samarqand-o-Bokhara, talk in Hindustani by Shaukat Thanvi. 8 B. S. Pathak. 8-30 Yusuf Ali. 8-40 Tara Rani. 9 Mujaddid Mian. 9-15 News and Weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Current Events, talk by Rev. Carlton C. Allen. 10 B. S. Pathak. 10-20 Mujaddid Mian. 10-35 Tara Rani.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc|s (18.93m) GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m). GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m).
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m).

P.M.
7-27 Opening. 7-30 Orchestral music. 7-35 Pianoforte recital. 8-10 The Gang Smasher. 8-30 Walt Disney's Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment, talk by Prof. J. A. Scott Watson. 10-5 Noye's Fludde. 10-30 Close down.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.
GSO 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m). GSC 9.58 Mc|s (31.32m). GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m). GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m).

JAMNADAS DYEING & BLEACHING MILLS

Proprietors Refute Allegations

Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors for Messrs. Jamnadas Dyeing and Bleaching Mills, write:

"We beg to address you on behalf of our clients Messrs. Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mill as follows:

Our clients' attention has been drawn to the publication in the issue of your daily paper of the 24th March 1938 under the heading "Delay in increase of wages, management of one mill alleged to have failed to keep promise, Strike continues."

It appears that the above publication has been made by you pursuant to what has been written to you by the General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

We are instructed by our clients that the General Secretary of the Union has not conveyed to you the true facts.

Our clients are advised that the recommendations of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by Government are not applicable to their mills and they are not bound to follow these recommendations and to give increase to their workmen, in their wages.

Our clients also deny having promised at any time to their workmen to put up a wage increase notice on Monday the 21st March 1938. It is absolutely false to say that the owners being our clients had failed to act up to their promise.

Our clients are being their business for the last several years on a large scale and they have got their branches almost all over India and also business connections with merchants in different parts of India.

Agarwala's Plea For Moral Pictures

BOMBAY: April 17.

"No more the beaten track of conventional romances on the screen. We want moral pictures only. Things of modern interest and enlightenment will be appreciated much more and receive greater patronage," remarked Mr. Rameshwardas Agarwala, the President of the Cinema-Goers' Association of India, while declaring open the Branch Organisation of the Association for the City of Bombay (South), on Sunday afternoon at a meeting of the citizens held in the hall premises of Tejukaya Building at Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi.

A provisional Committee to draft the constitution of the Association has been appointed.

TIKAMGARH STATE BHAGWANT CLUB TEAM WHO WON THE AGA KHAN CUP AT THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT ON TUESDAY.

REBATE ON LAND REVENUE

Mr. Morarji Desai On Khatedars' Grievances

Replying to short-notice questions by Mr. R. N. Mandalik, Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai the Revenue Minister, stated in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday that it was a fact that no rebate on land revenue had been granted for the year 1937-38 to Karjat Taluka in Kolaba District. It was true that rebate was granted during the past four years. A rebate of two annas in the rupee had been granted to all other re-revised Talukas in the District.

A representation protesting against the non-grant of rebate had been received by Government from the Kolaba District Congress Committee and the Karjat Taluka Congress Committee.

Mr. Mandalik: What do the Government propose to do to redress the grievances of the Khatedars of the Karjat Taluka?

Minister: Government have very carefully considered the whole matter. The difficulty is that the price statistics compiled by the Collectors were not meant to stand a strain of this character, and it is possible that they are not absolutely correct. They are, however, the only evidence before Government, and in the circumstances Government must accept and act upon them. A careful enquiry has been undertaken with a view to securing correct statistics in future; but so far as the present year is concerned the matter must be regarded as closed.

LABOURERS AND WORKS.

Replying to other short notice questions by Mr. Waman Mukadam, the Revenue Minister stated that there were six works carried out departmentally continually during the whole year. Labourers employed in the first five works were paid, individually, daily wages at current rates on muster rolls, or by piece-work. Those employed on plantation work were paid at Rs. 6 per acre, upto 31st March 1938, but as complaints were received that the rates paid on the plantation works were low, it was now proposed to fix them in such a way that the labourer would get full daily wages at current rates. It was also proposed to pay the labourers individually and not through a labour leader. The labourers were paid on the spot by the Range Forest Officers, or by the Round Officers. Twice the Labourers were asked to go to Godhra to receive their payments. The Range Forest Officer in question had been warned for his failure to make payments on the spot in accordance with standing orders.

MR. JAMES KLUGMANN IN MADRAS

MADRAS: April 20.

Mr. James Klugmann, Secretary, World Students Association, Paris, who is now in India, visiting important centres of Indian student movement, will arrive here on April 23 from Calcutta and stay till April 25 in order to acquaint himself with the student movement of South India.

Mr. Klugmann is now leading an international students delegation to China, which has been organised by the World Students Association as part of the campaign in support of the youth of China, to convey to the Chinese students the active solidarity of students throughout the world in their struggle for the independence of their country, to investigate thoroughly the present condition of Chinese students and to make the results of the investigation widely known on their return.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

Salvadier Fernandez, a middle-aged woman is lying in a precarious condition in the K. E. M. Hospital as a result of stab wounds alleged to have been inflicted by a boarder living in her house.

Durgadas Girdhardas has been arrested by the police in this connection.

Shegri Fire Fatality

A young married woman named Sakarbai Nenshi (19) residing at Chakla, lighted a coal sighri and then got up to take salt from the shelf which was just above the 'sighri' when suddenly her sari caught fire with the result that she sustained severe burns all over her body. She was immediately removed to the Hospital, where she died last night.

An inquest was held over her body to-day. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on Rajpal, who died of injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital yesterday, due to injuries sustained when jumping out of a running train at Khar Rd.

MISSING MAN FOUND DEAD AMONG RIOT VICTIMS.

G. Fakira Bumbalkar, (30) residing in Tadwadi, at Mazagaon, left his room on the 18th instant, but failed to return home, whereupon, his brother searched for him and failing to get any trace, came to the mortuary where among other dead bodies, he identified his brother, who had a stab-wound in the abdomen.

The inquest was adjourned for police investigation till April 22.

One Chimanlal Chathanlal (55) left home at about 7 p m. yesterday to go to Marine Lines to offer prayers at the seaside. While he was returning home from the sea beach, he was run over by a motor car at New Marine Lines, as a result of which, he sustained injuries.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died the same day.

It appears, that the motor car was being driven by one Albert John Welling.

An inquest will be held over the body to-morrow, at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

MILL WORKERS FINED RS. 25.

Krishna Bhaga (30) a mill employee who was arrested early this morning at Parel Tank Road for keeping two pen-knives contravening the Police Commissioner's orders, was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 at the Dadar Police Court to-day

He pleaded guilty to the charge.

209 ARRESTS ON TUESDAY NIGHT

Sequel To Breaking Curfew And Carrying Weapons

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Yesterday between 10 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. the Agripada Police arrested 16 persons in connection with communal riot. All the accused were offered bail.

Last night the Princess Street Police arrested 65 persons on a charge of breaking Curfew Order and are being tried at the Mazagaon Court to-day. All the accused were offered bail.

Palton Road Police arrested 17 persons out of whom 9 were on a charge of suspicion as instigating rioting and the other eight persons on charges of breaking Curfew Order.

ARRESTS BY NAGPADA POLICE

43 persons were arrested last midnight by the Nagpada Police on a charge of breach of Curfew order and the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, remanded them into jail custody till the 4th May

ARRESTS BY LAMINGTON RD. POLICE

Lamington Road Police arrested 13 persons between 10 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. last night on a charge of being in possession of dangerous instruments. 36 persons were arrested on a charge of breach of Curfew Order and were remanded into jail custody till the 4th May

ARRESTS BY PYDHONI POLICE

Pydhoni Police arrested 20 persons on a charge of rioting and 23 persons on breach of Curfew Order. All the accused were offered bail.

KALE'S INK MFG. CO.,
BOMBAY.

"Starting of Swadeshi Industries is the best remedy for unemployment in India" said the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, when he visited the Factory of Messrs Kale's Ink Manufacturing Company at Kurla on Saturday, the 16th Inst

On arrival the Hon'ble Mr. Mavlankar and Mrs. Mavlankar were received by Prof. M. G. Kale at the Factory, which was started about 16 years back and which is run on Scientific lines

The guests were shown round the various processes of manufacturing the "LOTUS" Brand Products, Viz.: Inks of all sorts, Pastes & Gums, Chalk Crayons, etc., which have already made their mark in the Market. They were much interested to see the manufacture of Typewriter Ribbons, a line which has been newly started. Before leaving the Guests were garlanded and the Hon'ble Mr. Mavlankar was pleased to remark "The enterprise is CENT PER CENT Swadeshi in intellect, Capital and Organization and can be relied upon for quality and requirement."

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Electricity For Rural Development

Problems Before Central Board Of Irrigation

ENQUIRIES ON FLOOD CONTROL TO BE INSTITUTED

That the activities of the Central Board of Irrigation cover a much wider field than consideration of irrigation problems alone, as the name of the Board would seem to imply, is evident from certain information lately obtained, which shows that, in addition to irrigation, the Board has under active consideration, subjects such as problems of flood control, river control, provision of electricity for villages, in regard to some of which investigations of an important character are shortly to be started.

Though more fortunate than the great desert belts of Sahara and Arabia, which are almost entirely devoid of rainfall and of rivers which can meet the deficiency, and fortunate also, in having had no catastrophic floods of the dimensions of those in the U.S.A. in recent years, India has yet her water problems, not exclusively irrigational nor, inter-related as they are, exclusively confined to provincial boundaries, which come up for consideration before this central coordinating organization.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

In so far as water for irrigation is concerned vast areas in India which suffer from deficient rainfall have been provided with assured irrigation, either perennial or seasonal, largely from canals, but considerable areas are irrigated from wells. The former obtain their supplies from rivers and are in some cases fed through surface reservoirs, while the latter are dependent upon natural sub-soil reservoirs. Both the sources of supply, and the means of withdrawal and conveyance, give rise to numerous serious and ever varying problems which demand the constant attention of those responsible.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE VILLAGE

But closely associated with the water problem is that of the supply of electricity. India is rapidly becoming aware of the necessity for electricity for her agricultural and industrial development. She cannot afford to ignore the need for this commodity for the future welfare of the country, if she is to maintain her position in the world and hold her own with other countries. Electricity may be generated by power supplied from prime movers, such as steam or oil engines, or from falling water. Each method is employed in this country, and, each will undoubtedly be more extensively used in future. Electricity is being generated by the power of falling water in many parts of India, mostly by water stored in reservoirs constructed of earth, masonry or concrete. In recent years the power available at falls on perennial irrigation canals has been harnessed and converted into electrical energy.

Development on these lines has been undertaken extensively in the United Provinces. The power so generated is being utilized for commercial, domestic and agricultural purposes. The United Provinces Government has constructed many State Tube Wells for irrigation, the pumps in which are driven by motors deriving their power from the falling water of the Ganges Canal.

One of the problems before the Board is, therefore, the supply of electricity, whether from thermal or hydraulic installations, which will provide the cultivator with an economic means of withdrawing sub-soil water and also with power for many of the agricultural operations, in addition to providing domestic and recreational amenities.

INQUIRY ON FLOOD CONTROL

Another subject to which the Board has to give its constant attention is the problem arising from floods. Although these problems may appear to be of a specific and localised character, the principles underlying them are fundamental, and they are, therefore, in essentials not different from those in other parts of the world. Partial solutions may often be found in local improvements, but complete remedies are more often to be found beyond the boundaries of the province or State concerned, and call for extensive study of the river from the source to the outfall.

DEFORESTATION

Allied to the problem of flood control is that of deforestation. Forest officers and engineers are agreed that deforestation leads to a higher intensity of flood and to a reduced run-off in the cold weather. When, therefore, the Board comes to consider flood control, it will have something to say on the question of deforestation for which the uninstructed public appear to be pressing with increasing resistance.

In other countries, the flood problems are being attacked on various methods, not the least important of which is the construction of retardation reservoirs in the upper reaches of streams. Under certain conditions those reservoirs not only provide a solution to flood problems, but they are also revenue producing and pay an adequate return on the capital outlay by irrigation, navigation and generation of electricity. Whether those conditions prevail in the river basins of India, in which floods are common, has yet to be proved. The first essential preliminary work is the collection and examination of the rain and river gauging records available, and an investigation of this nature will, it is understood, be shortly undertaken by the Central Board of Irrigation.

SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS

When flood problems are susceptible to local treatment, their solution demands a sound knowledge of the laws governing the action of silt-bearing rivers on their beds and banks, and of the lowering banks, straightening effect of spurs and of raising or lowering banks, straightening them by cutting through loops, and other methods of improvement. Considerable assistance in the solution of these problems may be had from investigations on models, and such investigations are being carried out at Khadakvasla (near Poona) and at Malikpur in the Punjab.

Apart from investigations of specific problems, experiments are also being carried out at these and other Research Stations on fundamental problems, the solution of which is so important and necessary before permanent progress can be assured.

RIVER CONTROL STUDY CONTEMPLATED

On this very important subject of flood control, the Central Board of Irrigation has already started collection of information and hopes further to undertake a comprehensive study of river control problems in the near future.

With the knowledge and experience of the action of silt-bearing canals, which is not very dissimilar to the action of a straight river, the more complex problem of a meandering river is rendered less formidable, and by the use of the three forces at their disposal, namely, practical experience, theoretical knowledge, and experiments with models, the engineers hope to find solutions in the not far distant future.

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FAIR BID TO BREAK RECORD

Broadbent At Karachi

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Mr. James Broadbent, Australian airman, who is attempting to break the Australia-England solo flight record of 5 days, 18 hours and 15 minutes set up by Miss Jean Batten, took off for Karachi from Dum Dum aerodrome at 5-33 this morning.

Broadbent covered the distance from Darwin to Dum Dum in forty-one hours, thus going ahead of Miss Batten's ("The Fly Again Girl") record by 24 hours.

It will be recalled here that Flying Officer Clouston broke Miss Batten's record for England to Australia flight. Broadbent is now attempting to break Miss Batten's Australia to England record.—United Press.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO AFRIDIS

PESHAWAR: April 20.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Governor of the N.-W. F. P. visited Landikotal this morning. An Afridi Jirga presented the Viceroy with some sheep and daggers as a token of their loyal welcome. The jirga assured the Viceroy of their desire to remain at peace with the Government. The jirga made a request to the Viceroy to reopen recruitment in regular army for members of their tribes.

"We are a poor people and our own barren hills give us little to live upon," they said, "we have, therefore, been largely dependent upon military service."

The Viceroy said that he was glad to be in their own hills and hear their needs and requests from their own lips. A special reason for his pleasure, he said was that their tribe was peaceful and normal and the traditional friendly relations with the British Government had been re-established.

Regarding the question of enlistment of the tribesmen in the army, he said that he could not give an immediate answer and that he would consider the problem carefully.

He said that he had good reports of the work done by the Afridi soldiers in both the Scouts and the Frontier Constabulary, and he was glad that the extra platoons of Afridis had been recently enlisted for Tochi Scouts.

After His Excellency had a view of the Afghanistan and Landikotal defences, from Pisgah Hill, the party returned to Peshawar—A.P.

Nadkarni Cup Tournament

The following is a further list of fixtures for the above Tournament:—

Sunday, April 24th 1938 South Kanara "A" Vs. Winners of 21st's match Young Goans "A" or Apollo Rainbow "A". Monday, April 25th 1938 Cheshire Followers Vs. Apollo Rainbow "B". Tuesday, April 26th 1938 Bright Star Vs. Bombay Y. M. C. A. Wednesday, April 27th 1938 Fort Rangers "A" Vs. Jagannath Fishermen XI "B". Thursday, April 29th 1938 Winners of 19th's and 20th's matches. Jagannath Fishermen XI "A" Vs. Fort Rangers "B" "Friends Union" F. C. Vs. Khatau Sports.

DUTY BEFORE ATHLETICS

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The young German to-day is expected to fit in six months at a labour camp and two years in the Army before he goes to the university at the age of twenty-one, and in consequence he often has to leave his secondary school a year earlier than he used to do. One result of this was seen in London. For several years the Schloss Schule at Salem has sent a team to compete for British public schools' challenge cup at athletics, which it has won for the past three years. When this year's contest for the cup took place, the German team did badly. The explanation was that five of the school's best athletes have lately left to do their labour service.

At the same time, in justice to British school athletes, it may be pointed out that even now German boys do not have to leave school until they are about eighteen and a half, which is the leaving age of most British boys. The Salem School was largely the creation of a great head master, Kurt Hahn, who had to leave both it and his country when the Nazi regime started. In Hahn's absence the head boy of the school carried it on himself for a short time and simultaneously negotiated with the new German Government for the continuation of the school on its old lines. That he did both jobs successfully was a remarkable testimony to the self-reliance which Hahn produced in his boys.

Two Bengal Civilians Tender Resignation

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The "United Press" reliably learns that two European members of the Indian Civil Service holding important offices in the Bengal Government Secretariat, namely, Mr. G. G. Hooper, till lately Secretary to the Legislative Department, and Mr. M. J. Carritt, till lately Under-Secretary, Political Department, have tendered their resignations and left for England.

Mr. Hooper's resignation is understood to have been already accepted while that of Mr. Carritt is still under consideration.

Mr. Hooper joined the Indian Civil Service in 1921, while Mr. Carritt joined in 1930.—United Press.

EMPIRE CABLE RATES

Far-Reaching Reductions

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A far-reaching scheme of reductions in Empire telegraph rates was announced last night. The Imperial Communications Advisory Committee states that as the result of negotiations with Cable and Wireless, Ltd., a general agreement has now been reached which will enable substantial reductions in telegraph rates between the different countries of the Empire to be introduced on April 25.

The basis of the scheme is an all Empire flat rate which will be applied to plain language, code, deferred, and letter telegrams. Broadly, the effect is an all-Empire rate of—

5d. a word for letter telegrams,
7½d. a word for deferred telegrams.
10d a word for code, and
1s. 3d. a word for full-rate plain language telegrams.

The flat-rate basis will apply not only to Empire traffic to and from the United Kingdom but also to traffic between each Dominion and colony and all other countries in the Empire.

A White Paper issued together with the committee's statement estimates that the benefit of the proposed reduction to the public at home and overseas is estimated to amount to nearly £500,000 per annum.

The scheme is framed, without any increase of existing rates, so that until the present flat-rate basis can be further reduced there will remain certain cases where rates are below the uniform level. For example, the plain language rate from the United Kingdom to Eastern Canada will remain, as at present, at nine pence a word.

Large reductions will be made in certain of the Empire rates now in force. The present full rates per word are 4s. 7d. from Hong-Kong to Great Britain, 3s. 5d. from India to Australia and 3s. from the West African colonies to Great Britain. All these rates will come down to the new level of 1s 3d., and there will be corresponding reductions in the cheaper classes of traffic.

News of the rates scheme caused a rise of 1 3/4 points in Cable and Wireless ordinary stock on the London Stock Exchange yesterday to 67-1/2. On the previous day the quotation had moved up from 62 to 65 3/4.

AUSTRIA AND THE TOURIST

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The difficulties affecting foreign residents in Austria who wish to leave do not apparently include tourists, whether Aryan or not. Some London travel offices report that a number of people, British and American, have gone to Austria in the past week, and an instance is even given of an American Jew who returned to Austria this week after having just left the country. Yet, on the whole, few people have gone there or will think of going there till after the plebiscite excitement has died down.

As to the future of Austria as a tourist centre, the registered Reichsmark is almost certain to be introduced. Besides that, the new regime is certainly going to take good care that, so far as is compatible with National Socialist consciences, the import of tourists does not diminish. Indeed, I have already heard from a trustworthy source that instructions have been issued—particularly in the Tyrol—that "Nazification" is in no way to interfere with the traditional atmosphere of the country. At the same time officials have been advised to be scrupulously polite to British and American tourists.

THE CASE OF SALZBURG

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Salzburg, during the music festival, has of course been the particular Anglo-American resort in Austria. There have been few bookings as yet for the festival, but even of these a number were cancelled after the Nazi invasion. The Austrian State Travel Bureau in London, now "liquidated" into the German State Railway office, says that the loss in American bookings for Salzburg is only likely to be one of 5 or 10 per cent, but it is actually likely to be considerably higher.

Meanwhile the Austrian press, newly Nazified, has begun to prepare for a change in the character of the Salzburg festival. Its visitors are expected to be German, not international; its music will be Mozart, but, apparently, without the previous leaven of Italian music. Salzburg as the Mozart festival is to be strictly regimented into second place after Bayreuth, Wagner's festival. As to the conductors, neither Toscanini nor Walter will, of course, be there—Walter's daughter, incidentally, is still in Vienna,—and it is most unlikely that Furtwangler will conduct. It is probable that Mengelberg, Knappertsbusch, and, possibly, Krauss will be the three conductors in charge.

HIGHER EDUCATION

A Scheme Of Reorganisation

(By R. V. Matkari)

II

So far we have provided for high class craftsmen only. But a nation cannot rest on these. It needs the highest class of practitioners in the noble or fine or liberal arts and professions. These imply a high degree of intellectualism, leaning more towards cultural subjects than towards handicraft. It would therefore be highly unjust to compel those students who show this kind of intellectualism, to go through the whole of the craft-course. They should, at the end of the third year, at a sufficiently early age of seventeen, be free to join their liberal courses.

These courses should be arranged by the University in separate colleges, such as Law colleges, Medical colleges, Engineering colleges, etc. An Arts' College will be merely one of these, standing on the same footing and not, as at present, serving as a basic college for some of the professions, prominently that of Law. It will be shorn of many of its present subjects, at least partially. For instance, the Law college—of course properly reformed—will take up part of its history, logic, and language, the Medical college part of its science; the Engineering College part of its science and mathematics; and so on. Each course should take four years for the Bachelor's degree, six for the Master's, and eight for the Doctor's; that is to say, it should grant the Bachelor's degree at the age of twenty-one, the Master's at the age of twenty-three, and the Doctor's at the age of twenty-five — quite reasonable ages for professional practice. Out of the Bachelor's four years, two can easily be transferred, as suggested above, to the reformed High School, in the case of law, medical, engineering, and arts; for the last two years in that High School (representing the first two years in an Arts' College) would be teaching Language, Science, Mathematics, etc.; only a clear branching off must be arranged for. Thus those colleges will actually take up two, four, and six years for the respective degrees. Other colleges, like the Commerce College for instance, will take up four, six and eight.

Preparation For Professions

It will have been noticed here that, by this direct entrance into the various professional lines, a student comes out as a graduate of something—fit for some definite profession—unlike the present graduate of Arts who is good for no particular Art after years of labour under the new scheme, there will be no overcrowding of colleges by aimless undergraduates, and no overcrowding of streets by un-employed graduates, but every under-graduate will have a definite goal right in front of him, and every graduate will at least know the door where he is to knock for employment. Nay, even the Bachelors of Arts will then be a professional man, having chosen that as a definite career out of so many others.

Under the new scheme, the Matriculation, with its unwieldy appurtenances and everlasting wrangling, will have automatically disappeared; so will the First Year College Exam., with the individual and provincial variation in results; only the Intermediate will remain as the first public Entrance examination of the University. What a saving of sleepless cramming before the exam., and sleepless suspense thereafter, to the students! What a financial gain to the guardians!

Summary.

The Secondary and University schemes suggested about need no overhauling of, but a little adjustment and addition to, the present educational machinery; for the suggestions summarized in a direct form come to these:

1. Remove from the A.-V. School Stds. I to III, and add to it the first two years of the College, and make up a Secondary Course of five years ending with the Intermediate exam. as the entrance to the University.

2. Start five-year vocational Institutions to be linked up with the above.

To this may be added:

3. Revive, for lower Government service, a Public Service Examination of the present Matriculation Standard to be taken by candidates between the ages 16 and 19.

Genasprin

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HEADACHES

Two tablets of Genasprin in a little water will end even the most stubborn Headaches in a few minutes. Genasprin goes right to the root of the trouble and acts with amazing swiftness. And because it is absolutely pure, you can take it without fear—Genasprin *cannot* upset your digestion or harm your heart.

Genasprin also relieves the pain of NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MALARIA, DENGUE; *banishes* SLEEPLESSNESS; *quickly checks* COLDS *and* CHILLS, *and keeps down rising temperatures.*

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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 7, 1994
Muslim: Safar 19, 1357
Parsi: Avan 18, 1307
Hightide: 3-16, 16-21
Lowtide: 9-15, 22-43
Sunrise: 6h. 16m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.

Friday, April 22.

S. S. 'Cathay' with English mails of April 7, due at 1 a.m.

Saturday, April 23.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with London mails sails at 1 p.m.

I. Com. and B. Com. Examination Results, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all mails for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Queda' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectfively on Friday the 22nd instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per M/s. 'Kybfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Friday the 22nd instant.

Packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all mails for Portuguese East Africa (and Lawrenzo Marques) per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Packet mails (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius, and all letter mails for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 27th instant for despatch by the above steamer.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Cleopatra" To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"45 Fathers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" To-day ladies' show at 1-30 p.m. ordinary show at 6 p.m.
EROS—"Mad About Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Young and Innocent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 3 and 5-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lootaroo Lalna". Daily at 3 and 5-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar" Daily only one show 5-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily 2 shows at 2-45 and 5-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Love and Hisses." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

VILLAGE SURVEY AND LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The training class for the students who are to go to villages for "Village Survey and Literacy Campaign" will meet at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Bombay Presidency Adult Education Hall, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao will take the class.

Students for Gujarati centres will leave Bombay on 25th instant by night train.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 16th April 1938 was 342; of these 236 were males and 106 females.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'B' Ward will meet near the Musjid Bridge on Saturday (23rd instant) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

HON. MR. M. R. DESAI

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, will leave for Ahmedabad on Saturday night (April 23) and will return to Bombay on Monday morning.

LANTERN LECTURE ON PROHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, Mr. N. V. Bhure and Mr. G. S. Pohekar of the Bombay Humanitarian League will deliver a public lecture on "Prohibition" with the help of magic lantern slides at Jawahar Park, B. D. D. Chawls, DeLisle Road to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

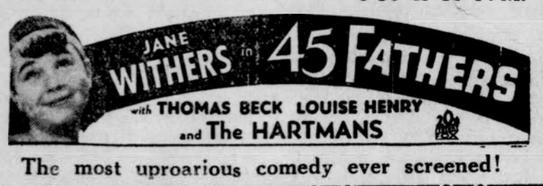
RIOTS AND TAXI AND VICTORIA DRIVERS

Under the present condition of the riots, taxi and victoria drivers have to suffer much unnecessarily and undeservedly. Accordingly the Gen. Secretary of their Unions has approached Government with a request that they should be treated with concession as they are the saviours of the passengers and ought to be least looked upon as suspects. It is also prayed that the drivers should be given time to halt at the passengers' doors, as is necessary for recovering the fares.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S Latest Masterpiece
"YOUNG & INNOCENT"
Packed with thrills,
Starring:
NOVA PILBEAM.

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

7 HOT & HISSING SONGS 7

CAPITOL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.


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For Sale at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars
A61

MENAKA (CENTRE), AND HER TROUPE OF DANCERS, WHO RETURNED TO BOMBAY FROM EUROPE ON WEDNESDAY, BY THE ITALIAN BOAT.

ELECTED TO CHAIR OF ALL THREE COMMITTEES

Standing Committee's Tribute To Late Mr. M. A. Karanjawala

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, on Wednesday. Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Chairman of the Standing Committee, referring to the death of Mr. Karanjawala said:

"Quite recently he was elected to be the Chairman of the Schools Committee for the year 1938-39, and thus had the unique distinction of being elected to the Chair of all the three Statutory Committees of the Corporation. There are few instances on record where a Councillor attained such high honours within so short a time. The late Mr Karanjawala fully deserved them. The enthusiasm and energy that he brought to bear on his civic duties were really unique, and he was always unflinching in his criticism of the Executive whenever he thought them to be in the wrong.

He felt strongly and expressed himself in an equally strong manner, and be it in the Corporation or the Statutory Committees or the Special Committees either as an ordinary member or as a Chairman few things escaped his notice. In him the City has lost a good worker and a genial friend I am sure, Gentlemen, you would like to pass a resolution expressing the sense of sorrow at his death and offering your condolences to the bereaved family."

He then moved:—

That the Standing Committee place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad and premature death of Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla who as a member of the Corporation for 9 years and as a member of the Standing Committee for 5 years and their Chairman for the year 1934-35, and as a member of several other Committees of the Corporation took a keen interest in civic affairs and rendered very valuable services to the City in these and various other capacities.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Committee's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Committee do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day"

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. A. Dabholker and supported by other members and carried unanimously.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday.

MENAKA BACK IN BOMBAY

Returns From Successful Tour In Europe Securing Awards At Olympiad

Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey), India's well-known dancer returned to India with her troupe of artistes after a successful tour of Europe lasting for two years in the s.s. "Conte Verde" on Wednesday.

During the tour she and her troupe visited almost every country in Europe and gave more than 650 concerts depicting India's classical dances.

The party travelled throughout Europe in a motor bus with a trailer car. In Europe, she met many distinguished European dancers, including Mary Wigman and Harold Kreutzberg, known as the world's best male dancer.

UNIQUE AWARDS.

They were enthusiastically received on the Continent particularly in Germany. At the International Dance Olympiad in Berlin she and her party won three of the highest awards. Menaka herself secured one of the prizes while the two star dancers of her company, Ramnarain and Gowrishanker, won the other two prizes. The three young women members of the party, Damayanti, Malati and Vimala, also won great praise for the charm with which they executed their dances.

Classical Indian dances were more popular and some of the numbers which were liked in Europe were the Krishna Leila love ballet; the Dev Vijaya Nritya; and the solo numbers, 'Usha' by Menaka; 'Sanhar Nritya' by Ramnarain and 'Vayu' by Gowrishankar.

It is understood they will give a few performances in Bombay. After six months in India they will again go on a tour of Australia and North and South America.

Bengal-Assam Lawyers Confer

COMILLA, April 18.

The All-Bengal and Assam Lawyers' Conference which sat with Mr. Sarat Kumar Roy Choudhury as President, passed several resolutions demanding release of detenus and political prisoners and repeal of Criminal Law Amendment Act and Press Acts. The Constitution of the Bengal and Assam Lawyers' Association was adopted.—United Press.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

You have often read of thefts committed in Cinemas, Theatres, public metings, along roads and by-lanes, by clever pick-pockets, but here is yet another theft which was committed in a well-known Catholic suburban church, during the morning services on Easter Sunday. From the complaint lodged at the Bandra Police Station it appears, one Mrs. Annie Fernandes, of Rajan Village, in Bandra, was robbed of her wrist watch, while she was deeply engrossed in prayer. The church being crowded, she did not notice her wrist-watch being removed from her wrist, but when she got out she missed it.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THANA.

On Saturday, I understand Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay is to spend a very busy day at Thana. Quite a long, and interesting programme has been arranged. Arriving at 11 a. m. at the Collector's Bunglow, the Governor will be presented to the officials and non-officials, followed by the inspection of the guard of honour. From 11-30 to 12-45 p. m. interviews will be granted to prominent persons, then he will lunch with the Collector, at his bungalow.

In the afternoon at 2-25 p. m the Governor will visit the Vithal Sayanna Civil Hospital after which he will motor to Thana jail.

After inspection of the Thana jail he will return back to the Collector's Bungalow, where he will rest till 4-30 p. m. His Excellency will then drive to Sir Govind Pradhan's Bungalow, where he will be entertained with tea, followed by a visit to the Kon Village, at 6-15 p. m., leaving this place at 7 p. m. for Bombay.

BANDRA HOSPITAL.

It is with great joy that the citizens of Bandra view the developments going through, which will soon furnish the Bandra Municipal Hospital, with more accommodation.

It will be recalled that I reported the news in this column last year of the princely donation of Rs 15,000 made by Khan Bahadur Bhabha, for the extension of the Bhabha Municipal Hospital at Bandra, which has already seen part of the work of renovating and extending completed. Recently, I understand, the Khan Bahadur, has offered a further sum of Rs. 6,000, which has been very gratefully accepted by the Dispensary Committee of the Bandra Municipality, who have got the same sanctioned by the General Board.

A group of the President and members of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, with Thiruvengadu Subramania Pillai and party, who gave a series of Nadaswaram recitals during the Ramnavami celebrations.

JHINABHAI'S SERVICES EULOGIZED

Vile Parle Honours Retiring Principal

VILE PARLE, April 19.

Amongst the many functions held in honour of Mr. Jhinabhai Desai, who relinquishes charge of his post of Principal of the Gokalibai High School, the most important was the one held yesterday evening at Ram Nivas, Vile Parle, under the auspices of the Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal. In the gathering were present the elite of Vile Parle as well as educationists from Bombay and Suburbs and was presided over by Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

Mr. Bhagvanlal Bhatt, the President of the Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal, narrated the conditions

Mr. Jinabhai Desai, popularly known as Sneh Rashmi, of the Gokalibai High School, Vile-Parle, who left for Ahmedabad to join the Vocational & Residential School of Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas as Principal.

of the School in 1934, when Mr. Jhinabhai Desai joined it and eulogized Mr. Desai's services to the Institution, which had during the last four years developed into a fullfledged High School with new educational ideals and traditions which were the outcome of Mr. Jhinabhai's constructive genius.

IDEAL HEADMASTER

Mr. V. D. Ghate, the President of the evening's function spoke in Marathi at the special request of the gathering. In the course of his remarks he very much appreciated the healthy spirit of co-operation which existed between the Principal and the School Committee, and heartily congratulated its members for their generous support to him in his uphill task of building up the institution on new lines. Referring to Mr. Jhinabhai the speaker called him an ideal Headmaster who knew and understood fully every child in the School individually and who was always kind and considerate towards teachers, whom he considered as his equals and friends.

Mr. Ghate then garlanded Mr. Jhinabhai and presented to him a silver vase on behalf of the School Committee, as a *memento* of their love and regard for him. Mr. Jhinabhai in his reply thanked the School Committee and the public of Vile Parle for their unstinted co-operation with him, without which it would have been difficult for him to get success in his difficult task.

Send-off To Jinabhai Desai

(From Our Correspondent).

VILEPARLE, Tuesday.

Mr. Jhinabhai Desai, popularly known as poet Snehrashmi in the Gujarati literary world, left Bombay yesterday morning to join Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas High School at Ahmedabad. Vileparle and Gokalibai School particularly are poorer by his departure.

He was given a send-off by the Vileparle Literary Society, V. J. Kalabani Mandal School's staff and pupils. Headmasters' Association Bombay and Suburbs, etc.

CLOVE BOYCOTT IN CITY

Call For Services Of More Volunteers

Mr. Abdul Rehaman Mitha writes:—

The Clove Boycott is going on since last fortnight and it has proved a great success.

To prevent the cloves being removed by the merchants more volunteers are required. I am sure, that the Bombay public, who have always supported the Congress movement, will now come out in large numbers and show their sympathy and support by enlisting themselves as volunteers.

It is our moral duty to support our brothers in Zanzibar, who are being ill-treated and humiliated by the Zanzibar Government. The clove trade was in the hands of the Indians and now it is snatched away by the Zanzibar Government. Since the Indian Government failed to protect the rights of the Indians in Zanzibar, the Congress, to save the self-respect of the Indian Nation, has put a boycott on cloves.

Other nations are watching that our fight to bring the Zanzibar Government to its senses. I am sure, that Indians will not fail, the thousands of their nationals, who are suffering in Zanzibar and look to their mother country for help.

I hope that my appeal for more volunteers will not go in vain and specially, appeals for Mahomedan volunteers also.

Those, who are desirous to enlist themselves as volunteers are requested to see me (Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha) at Victoria Dock, Yellow Gate, Shed No. 5, between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.).

WELL-KNOWN MARATHI SCHOLAR DEAD

Mr. C. V. Vaidya

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Vinayak, Vaidya a learned gentleman and author of several books in Marathi and English died at Kalyan at the ripe age of eighty, this morning at 4 a m.

Mr. Vaidya was known as Bharatacharya, meaning, one who knew the Mahabharata from A to Z. He wrote "The Riddle of Ramayana", "The Story of Mahabharata" and "The History of Medieval India" in English, and several books in Marathi. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha.

He was M.A., LL.B. of the Bombay University, and his special distinction was that he stood first in the first class in all these examinations.

He was judge of Gwalior State High Court, and was given the title of Rao Bahadur on retirement

Sarda Act Case In Beawar Court

AJMER, April 20.

Mr. Krisna Gopal Garg, Secretary of the Marwari Karyakarta Sammelan, has to-day filed a complaint, under Sec. 12 of the Sarda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act) read with Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, before the Beawar Court, asking for injunction for preventing the proposed marriage of a minor son of Mr. Dungarmal Mahajan.

The Court has issued notice to the parties to show cause tomorrow why the marriage should not be prevented from being solemnised.

Mr. Garg conducted the case himself.—United Press.

HE WAS ALWAYS TIRED AND ILL

Three Complaints Gave Him a Miserable Time

NOW LIFE'S A JOY—KRUSCHEN THANKED.

Suffering from three complaints—disordered kidneys, sciatica, and rheumatism, how could this man be anything else but always tired and ill? Yet, he tells us in his letter, that in four weeks, Kruschen Salts brought about "a complete transformation." This is what he writes:—

"Up to a month or so ago, I had suffered continually from kidney disorder, sciatica, rheumatism, and generally felt off colour. I was constantly tired, and under medical supervision I tried many remedies, but without effect until I gave Kruschen Salts a trial. In four weeks, Kruschen has brought about a complete transformation. I have a healthy appetite and once more feel that it is good to be alive."—S.V.N.

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. Their duty is to expel certain poisonous wastes from the system. If the kidneys become sluggish, these impurities find their way into the bloodstream, and the seed of half-a-dozen common ailments is sown.

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Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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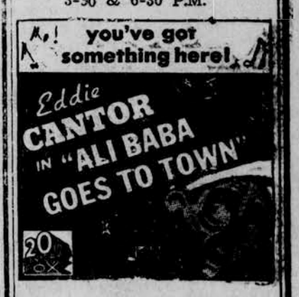

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1938

IMPROVE IT FURTHER

The Primary Education Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is admitted by many to be a decided improvement upon the original draft. But there are still several debatable points therein, as is clear from the numerous amendments of which notice has been given. The main principle of the Bill, namely, the need for greater control by Government over the administration of primary education, having already been accepted by the House, further discussion should turn mostly on details and should be calculated to ensure a fair distribution of power and responsibility between Government and local bodies. But much of the discussion on Tuesday and Wednesday turned needlessly on the general principle which had already been accepted. Much of it also seemed to be inspired by opposition for opposition's sake and an unwarranted suspicion of Government's intentions. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's charge, for instance, that Government were out to bureaucratise the administration of primary education, was a frivolous one as a responsible Government and a bureaucracy are a contradiction in terms. The simple question is how far the administration is to be centralised and how far decentralised. In the present circumstances a compromise is essential. The amended Bill is a good compromise and it can be improved in some details only by practical constructive suggestions.

Representation

On School Boards

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also charged Government with having encouraged communalism by providing for the representation of certain communities on the local School Boards. Representation on communal lines is certainly an evil but it is an old legacy in this country and the best way to eradicate it permanently is to make the communities concerned feel that communal representation is superfluous. In the present circumstances of the country in which several well-marked communities are, because of ancient social disabilities, very backward educationally, the best way to reassure them is to guarantee to them some minimum representation without sacrificing efficiency. Government have done this by providing that in a School Board of not less than 12 nor more than 16 members "such number not exceeding three as may be prescribed shall be representatives of minorities of backward communities." On the other hand several provisions are specially designed to maintain the efficiency of School Boards and the schools under them, and one of these provisions fixes a minimum educational qualification for the ordinary members of the School Boards other than the representatives of special interests. This provision prevents incompetent persons from being elected on purely communal grounds. Our only regret is, as we have pointed out before, that no minimum qualification has been laid down for the representatives of women, minorities and backward communities. It will be a real improvement in the Bill if a suitable minimum is provided even for these representatives. As for the ideal of representation on the strength purely of educational qualifications without any communal considerations, we can only say with Premier Kher that it will be a happy day for all when that stage is reached, but as long as apprehensions are entertained by large communities, some provision must be made for their special representation.

Compulsory Education

Discussion on Wednesday was mainly on the amendments laying down a fixed period within which to make primary education compulsory all over the Presidency. A Congress Government, pledged to compulsory education by their election manifesto, cannot but welcome the principle behind the amendments. But in the present financial position it is almost impossible for them to accept a short period by a statute. To accept a long period may lead to the misconception that Government are not very enthusiastic about compulsion. A further difficulty has arisen from the fact that the Wardha scheme extends the primary course to seven years. And to whatever extent it may be self-supporting in the future, it will demand a heavy initial expenditure in the next few years over the training of teachers of the new type and the equipment for vocational training. In these circumstances the best way at present is to see that every annual Budget provides for a long enough stride in compulsory education. It is also necessary for the public to realise that, with a diminishing land revenue and a vanishing excise revenue and the constitutional restrictions against the reduction in the salaries of the Services, Presidency-wide compulsory education is impossible without fresh taxation.

Franco's Boast

In a broadcast the other day General Franco declared proudly: "We have won the war". The boast is not exactly justified in so far as the "war" has been "won" by General Franco's masters, the gallant general being used merely as their tool and their creature. If he takes pride in this fact then his boastfulness is quite justified. As to the "war", it is true that it has been won. But it has been won by the men, munition and aeroplanes of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler. No, we are wrong. Mussolini and Hitler could not have crushed the Republic and the people of Spain. What defeated them is the fact that they were fighting with their hands and feet tied against an adversary who never lacked anything. And what tied their hands and feet was the resolute and cynical pursuit by Democratic Powers of a dishonest and hypocritical policy of "non-interference", the monstrous child of British "Realism". It is, as a matter of fact, the British Government, the leader and bulwark of democracy, that has won what was a democratic republic for the Fascism of General Franco and his Italian and German masters.

It is an achievement, the credit for which should go to Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his colleagues. The credit is actually a disgrace for any one with any sense of international or democratic decency. But British realism not only does not recognise the claims of either, it is, on the other hand, founded on the denial of both. British "realism" will, therefore, congratulate itself on the victory and it will not even notice the tragic irony of its protege accusing republicans of "murdering 400,000 people", a protege who treasonably rebelled against the people's Government and with foreign help and material bombed open towns to destruction and hundreds of thousands of civilians, women and babies to horrible death. But in Franco's victory really a victory for Great Britain even from the realistic point of view? Mr. Neville Chamberlain will know to the cost of British democracy though not of himself within a year. And. British Democracy will deserve no sympathy because it is its pusillanimity and craven indecision that made Neville Chamberlain and his "realism" possible.

RIOTS AND THE PUBLIC.

Plea For Permanent Machinery Of Prevention

(By 'CIVICUS')

The Government of Bombay not only deserves to be congratulated but has earned the spontaneous gratitude of the decent-minded and peace-loving public of this city and the province for the prompt and efficient action taken to curb the riot activities at the earliest stage and prevent the loss of life, property and sense of peace that is usually a feature of riot

Success In Prevention

For the first time in the history of riots in this city, energetic measures have been employed to check the outbreak of an epidemic in lunacy that are based on past experience of the executive charged with the duties of peace and order: and one feels confident that the strategic attack led against the evil would not fail soon to achieve the ideal of establishment of normal peace in the city so promising appears the situation at the time of writing. At the same time, we must explore possibilities and methods that are likely to prove useful in following up the good results obtained with the police measures with a view to permanently safeguard the peace of our great city which normally absorbs the large and colourful population composed of persons of all races, religions and even alien nationalities. in the harmonious activities of its day to day existence.

Peace Atmosphere

The best insurance against riot disturbance that the city looks forward to would be establishment of an atmosphere of abiding peace. This atmosphere, which it undoubtedly constitutes a normal and admirable feature of the city's normal life as one said above, ought to be maintained by banishment of anything and everything that makes for its disturbance. Psychologically, a riot is an essentially abnormal as well as anti-social phenomenon and in order to eradicate its incidence, we must take into consideration every factor that is likely to favour the tainted atmosphere without which the plague germs of the disease cannot flourish. The statements issued on the riot situation by the Mayor and Sheriff of Bombay call attention to this aspect of the problem and it is satisfactory to notice that effective check is being placed on all publicity calculated to inflame mob-emotion and riot-fury as well as to create panic that is mainly responsible for so much tragedy incidental to the outbreak of riot. Efforts should be made to exert this salutary check on the activities of those who consciously or unconsciously foster the riot mentality before it finds an actual outbreak. The Special Branch of the Bombay police and the administrative machinery controlling it should continue to pay special attention to this task.

Citizens' Duties

The Government would do well also to examine the scheme of establishment of committees composed of civilian population of the city that should be held responsible for maintenance of peace in each locality, ward, street, and gully distributed over the widest areas. Police action has its uses, but limitations are imposed on them and it is desirable that the pressure of patrolling to which the force is subjected should be considerably relieved by the civil population being called upon to accept its responsibility for preservation of peace at all times. It would then no longer be possible for anyone to assume an attitude of passivity involving as it does tolerance of, if not complicity in, the activities of the actual agents or onlookers of riotous mischief. This method of mobilising public opinion and will-to-peace which is a necessity of social and peaceful existence and business of life has not, so far as one is aware, been tried on an extensive scale before and since riots are responsible for infliction of loss of one kind or another on practically the entire population it is only reasonable to expect that the principle of collective responsibility as against the responsibility fixed on individual membership of the usual 'peace committees' would be accepted with enthusiasm and better results.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The Austrian Plebiscite

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, April 15.

The plebiscite held by Germany over the absorption of Austria has brought the expected overwhelming majority. The result, especially the extent of the majority, is somewhat surprising, when one remembers that a plebiscite announced by Schuschnigg only a month earlier to serve as a record of Austria's intention in the period to preserve an independent existence and sovereign character was generally expected to bring a majority. The four weeks between the ending of the previous regime in Austria and the holding of the plebiscite of this week saw rapid and strong changes. They have asserted and as the result of the plebiscite proves asserted well. The vote against the regime as whose representative Schuschnigg followed Dollfuss, viewed from a longer background, was cast indeed, when the latter violently suppressed the Social Democrats and with that the democratic system in Austria. In most countries where fascism has made advance one finds that the development has been aided by the role of a semi-democratic regime with doubtful trust in democracy, keeping great reserve to the idea of timely reforms, and critical more of Left forces with the latter making noise out of proportion to its capacity to act or organisational strength. Whatever the background relating to Austria's conquest and conversion or element of swift changes connected with the plebiscite be, they now make little difference. The result of the plebiscite is a triumph to Hitler's Austrian move of last month in accordance with a plan closely held. It will give a formally legal and representative character to the conversion of Austria into a province of Germany, as a practical measure already carried out a few weeks earlier. With this, the process of levelling Austria to fit in well into the German totalitarian system will move more quickly and vigorously. Vienna will now lose much of its importance as a capital and independent economic centre. Already most of the foreign legations in the town have closed down and many of the foreign correspondents of important papers who covered Central European news from there have moved out, several to Prague. Reports of the week indicate several of the foreign commercial houses also from Vienna transferring headquarters to Prague for Balkan business. Germany, it is expected, will now give close attention to use the addition of Austria to her for keeping a more forceful foreign policy. The German Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels has this week again been pressing the colonial claim which in some quarters is viewed as also or greatly implying the intention of extending a pressure on England, with a view to get the latter to a helpful stand in relation to the scheme of securing a freer hand for Germany in regard to Eastern Europe and in association with it extending German hold in South-Eastern Europe.

New Cabinet Change

In France

The French Cabinet has this week undergone a new change. The Blum Government has been succeeded by one presided over by Daladier the Minister of Defence in the previous one. Daladier in the new Cabinet holds the double offices of the Premier and the Minister of Defence. His Cabinet is formed of members drawn from the Radicals, Republican Union and Centre. The Socialists and the Communists who went to constitute the Popular Front with the Radicals are out of it. The exit of the Popular Front reveals the difficulty for a socialist machinery to assert in a non-socialistic order. Though formally the composition of the new Daladier Government is similar to that of the last Government of Chautemps, yet there is a strong difference, in that several of the members to important positions in the Cabinet of Chautemps were drawn from the Left wing of the Radical Party, whereas the new Radical Ministers are taken chiefly from the Right wing less enthusiastic of the idea of Popular Front. This difference is well-marked by the disappearance of Pierre Cot the leading advocate of the Popular Front in the Radical Party. It is considered that England has thrown weight well for the evolution of this change. London it is viewed has kept a critical attitude to the assertion and development of the idea of Popular Front. Daladier it is known made an attempt to get the Socialists into the Cabinet, but carried no negotiation with the Communists. In fact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was offered to Blum. The Government is hopeful of Socialist co-operation, though among the ranks of the latter there are strong currents of resentment or opposition. that would appear to have influenced Blum in not taking representation in the Cabinet. The new Foreign Minister Bonnet is known more as a finance man. On the foreign sphere Bonnet who is considered as enjoying better favour with London. is generally expected to continue the line of Delbos. The first foreign diplomat to be received by Bonnet after his appointment as Foreign Minister was Dr. Osusky the Czechoslovak Minister in Paris. to whom, as stated. he assured the good care of France to the alliance with Czechoslovakia. The new Daladier Government despite its weakness now in parliament might stay on in the present form or as frame to a concentration Cabinet. with French alertness to the situation in Europe greatly enhanced by the German annexation of Austria with an uncertainty in association with some other fac-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPAN'S PERTURBATION.

Japan, it is reported from Tokio, is critical of the Anglo-Italian agreement because of its possible adverse repercussions on Anglo-Japanese affairs in the Far East. The possibility does certainly exist of the Agreement inducing Great Britain to adopt "a stiffer policy" in the Far East since Britain has escaped immediate pressure in Europe and the Mediterranean through the realistic process of surrendering to Italy. And, indeed, that might have been one of the objects of Mr. Chamberlain in coming to an agreement with Signor Mussolini. And it is true that Anglo-Japanese trouble, whatever its degree of intensity, will render a "sensible" service to Russia and China. But it is precisely because of this reason that Britain will not give Japan any serious trouble. Indeed she will most probably strengthen the Anti-Comintern Pact even in the Far East—provided Japan agrees to some kind of bargain in the looting of China.

HARNESSING NATURE

It is good news that the Central Board of Irrigation has under consideration the problems of flood control, river control and the provision of cheap electricity for industrial and other purposes. Thanks to the rapid strides in science, these problems are no longer insoluble mysteries. They have been tackled in other countries and they can be tackled in India also if the Government of India, who are the fittest body to carry on investigations in such matters, undertake and pursue them earnestly. Successful experiments have already been made in India in generating electricity through falling water. There are vast possibilities in this direction and the Government of India would be doing a great service by exploring them and making them realities.

THE FLOOD PROBLEM

The problem of floods has become a grave one in recent years and calls for an expert inquiry. An allied problem is that of river control through wide systems of irrigation canals and strong dams. The official communique on the subject rightly observes: "Although these problems may appear to be of a specific and localised character, the principles underlying them are fundamental. and they are, therefore, in essentials not different from those in other parts of the world. Partial solution may often be found in local improvements, but complete remedies are more often to be found beyond the boundaries of the province or State concerned, and call for extensive study of the river from the source to the outfall." We earnestly hope that the investigations by the Central Board of Irrigation will be of a practical character and yield some tangible results at no distant date.

LOSS TO SCHOLARSHIP

In the death of Mr. C. V. Vaidya oriental scholarship has lost one of its brightest ornaments and the country one of its most devoted patriots. During the last few years, owing to failing health and eyesight, the late Mr. Vaidya was leading a retired life. but his interest in the pursuit of knowledge was as keen as ever, and his was a very familiar quaint figure in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society and occasionally in the Bombay University Library. He was recognized as one of the greatest authorities on Sanskrit literature and his translation of the "Maha Bharat" into Marathi will remain the "magnum opus" of his life. The late Mr. C. V. Vaidya was also one of the foremost champions of national education and he served for many years as the Chancellor of the Tilak University of Poona, which was started during the epoch-making days of the first Non-Co-operation movement. His demise thus is a national loss. which will be widely deplored.

ANOTHER UKASE IN JAIPUR.

We have already exposed and condemned the recent Regulation of the Jaipur State permitting drastic action against societies not approved by the Durbar and bans on the entry into the State of any person who is likely to create or foment friction. A correspondent now draws our attention to another recent ukase, issued by the Durbar, imposing vexatious restrictions on every public meeting in the State, if one is at all allowed. And "whoever promotes or insists in promoting a meeting or procession held in contravention of any condition imposed by this Notification or in contravention of any conditions imposed by the District Magistrate under this Notification and whoever takes part in any such meeting or procession shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees and shall also be liable to the penalty of exclusion from the State territory." We know but too well how in such States such repressive laws have been and are being executed. We hope the people of Jaipur will not be cowed down by such laws, but will carry on vigorous political agitation to replace autocracy by responsible government.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

A correspondent informs us that about a thousand citizens of North Kanara, including a large number of bus owners, have made a representation to the Bombay Government praying for immediate action against a menace to the local motor bus services. It appears that some motor companies in South Kanara in Madras Presidency, protected by the Madras Government against any competition from concerns outside the district, are attempting to start their own bus services in North Kanara, which is in no way protected against outside competition. The memorialists fear that here is a danger of unequal and unfair competition irretrievably crippling their local motor services. They, therefore pray for "the same protection from our Bombay Government which the Madras Presidency motor owners enjoy from Madras Government which does not permit outsiders to ply their services there." An eminent Congress leader like Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, says on this subject: "The complain' contained in this representation is genuine and deserves favourable consideration. Unfair competition should be avoided. The same protection as is given by the Madras Government should be extended to the bus owners of our Presidency." With the facts before us we strongly endorse Mr. Deshpande's remarks.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

We beg to translate the following from Maulana Shaukat Ali's "Khilafat":—

"MUSLIMS MUST JOIN MUSLIM LEAGUE

NEED OF FUNDS FOR PROPAGANDA

Maulana Shaukat Ali's Resolution In League Session.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

In the Special Session of the All-India Muslim League, Maulana Shaukat Ali proposed a resolution that funds should be collected for propaganda among Muslims so that they could be brought under the banner of the Muslim League."

* * *

In connection with the Rotary Club appeal to the Bombay public to co-operate with the authorities, it is suggested that this is not enough, that some solid contribution to the peace of Bombay is necessary and that, therefore, the Rotary Club should hold a Special Luncheon in the Taj Mahal with the Presidents of the Hindu and Muslim Relief Committees as guests of honour.

* * *

Now that the Muslim League and the Democratic Swaraj Parties have both clearly explained and even illustrated their identical creed—pinched of course from the Congress—it should be easy for Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta to achieve closer collaboration for the common purpose of fighting—the Congress.

* * *

Apropos of the Viceroy's visit to the Frontier Provinces we have no confirmation of the rumour that Mr. All-India Muslim League is still undecided whether he should welcome the visit as a response to the League's appeal to the Muslmans of India or denounce it as a further example of Congress anti-Muslim activities in the Provinces.

* * *

Good Lord

"We" roared the modest Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq at the Muslim League Sessions, "may not be vocal, but each and every one of us is a tiger and each one of us is a lion".

Help, help.....

* * *

By the way, the Junior Colleague, trembling from head to foot, stutters that ththese tterrible ppeople should be placed behind bbars in some special zoo.

We are as a matter of fact almost inclined to agree particularly because not only each and every one is a tiger but also each one is a lion too—whatever that may mean.

* * *

The idea of a non-vocal Lion-Tiger like Mr. Fazlul Huq roaring amidst the applauding din of other non-vocal lion-tigers in a flood-lit maidan.....

How we wish the whole thing were recorded by some enterprising film company.

* * *

Said Sir Norman Angell, the famous publicist, in a speech "Britain would have to make up her mind whether she feared Germanism or Bolshevism more."

As a matter of fact she anticipated Sir Norman some time ago.

* * * *

It was, proceeded Sir Norman, extremely doubtful whether Britain would have the power to resist the totalitarian bloc unless she had the assistance of Russia.

Exactly, exactly.

But, who the devil wants to resist?

* * *

Doctor: "For your insomnia I'd advise you to take about three hot toddies before retiring."

Patient: "Will that make me go to sleep?"

Doctor: "Well, I can't guarantee that, but it will fix you so you won't care whether you stay awake or not."

Scindia's New Pilgrim Ship Launched

Sir Abdul Qadir Performs Ceremony

Encouraging Indian Enterprise Is In Britain's Interests, He Says

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 19.

The interesting ceremony of launching of Scindia Steam Navigation Company's pilgrim vessel "El Hind" took place at Messrs. Lithgows' yard in Glasgow port the other afternoon.

Sir Abdul Qadir adviser to the Secretary of State for India performed the ceremony.

After the Imam Sahib of Woking Mosque had recited prayers, Mr. Abul Asar Hafiz Jallandhari the well-known poet, recited a poem, specially composed for the occasion. At the request of Sir James Lithgows, Sir Abdul Qadir launched the ship after performing the traditional Indian ceremony of breaking a coconut and sprinkling of rice, "kunkum" and flowers.

LONG FELT NEED

In the course of his speech, Sir Abdul Qadir referred to the long-felt need of improving the existing facilities for pilgrims and endorsed the feeling that some competition was needed in pilgrim trade. Sir Abdul Qadir praised the laudable effort of Scindia Company in providing "El Medina" for Muslim pilgrims. He hoped that the vessel "El Hind" would prove equally successful.

IN BRITAIN'S INTERESTS

Continuing he said that Indian enterprise was in its infancy and required to be fostered and sympathetically treated. He declared that if foreign competition was tolerated by British interest, there was the greater reason why Indian enterprise should be given encouraging treatment, as anything tending to add to economic and financial prosperity of India added to the strength of the British Commonwealth.

Sir Abdul Qadir appealed for cultivation of better relations between India and Britain.

After invoking blessings of God and wishing the vessel of Scindia's enterprise in catering for this service he added that Scindia's and its Chairman, Seth Walchand Hirachand, had earned thanks of the Muslim community for providing such improved facilities for pilgrims.

UPHILL TASK

Sir Abdul Qadir further referred to the uphill fight, which Scindia's had in its infancy owing to extraneous difficulties caused by the opposition it had to face from existing shipping companies. He specially referred to the restrictions, which still existed. He said Scindia's "El Medina" had proved very successful and had beaten the speed record and won popularity with a very successful career.

Sir Abdul Qadir named it "El Hind."

Violent 'Quake Shock In Anatolia

Many Houses Destroyed: Casualties Not Known

ISTAMBUL, April 20.

Violent earthquake shocks in Anatolia province lasted for an hour and destroyed much property.

The number of casualties are not yet known. Ankara, Kasaria and the Black Sea Littoral suffered very severely.—Reuter

15 VILLAGES DESTROYED

ISTANBUL, April 20.

At least 250 people are feared to have been killed or missing as a result of the earthquake.

Fifteen villages have been totally destroyed according to first reports received at Ankara.

It is feared that the deathroll will prove greater, when further details are available.—Reuter.

MANSA PEASANTS' DEMANDS

State Move For Reduction Of Land Revenue Held Inadequate

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

The Mansa State has published a notification announcing reduction in land revenue by 25 per cent.

But the second Dictator of the Mansa Satyagrah Committee has issued leaflets rejecting this concession and sticking to the original demand of 50 per cent. reduction in land revenue, association of the people in the administration of the State, recognition of permanent rights of farmers etc.—A.P.

END OF FASCISM IN RUMANIA

Round-Up Continues: Press Exposes Codreanu's Secret Plans

BUCHAREST, April 20.

Authorities are continuing to discover secret hoards of arms and explosives held by members of the suppressed Iron Guard, while arrests continue throughout the country. The publication in the entire Rumanian Press of a letter advocating the assassination of some 200 political leaders, including many Cabinet Members, signed by M. Codreanu has incensed public opinion against Rumanian Fascism, which is now considered dead.—Reuter.

FIRM HANDLING OF RIOTS PRAISED

Satyamurti Congratulates Bombay Government

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Mr. S. Satyamurti (M.L.A.), left for Madras this afternoon. He congratulated the Bombay Government on the prompt and firm manner in which they handled the communal riots and put an end to rioting within four hours of its outbreak.—A.P.

CONGRESS SESSIONS

Change From February To X'Mas Urged

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Mr. Satyamurti interviewed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to-day, and impressed on him the necessity of holding the Congress session during Christmas instead of in February-end, when all Legislatures will be in session. It is understood that the question of changing the dates of the Congress session may be reopened in the light of this representation.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Bardoli to-night to attend a political conference. He will return to Bombay on April 24.—A.P.

LONDON, April 19.

Exchequer returns show total ordinary revenue to date amounts to £285,06,901 compared with £371,79,660 at the corresponding date last year. Total Ordinary expenditure is £421,14,370 against £431,75,039 at the corresponding date of 1937.—B.O.W.

'IRISHSTEW' WINS AT EPSOM

'Dharampur' And 'Holnechase' Secure Places In Great Metropolitan Stakes

LONDON, April 19.

Great Metropolitan Stakes, run at Epsom, over a distance of two miles two furlongs resulted as follows:—

IRISHSTEW (Maher)	I
DHARAMPUR (Smirke)	II
HOLNECHASE (Gordon Richards)	III

Thirteen ran. Won by length. Neck separated second and third. Winner was trained by Beeby.

Betting:—5/1 Irishstew, 13/2 Dharampur, 10/1 Holnechase.—Reuter.

CINE-OPERATORS STRIKE SEQUEL

Electricians Down Tools And Render Film-Stars Idle

LONDON: April 19.

The strike of Cinema operators has spread to electricians at Gainsborough Studio, Islington, causing film-stars Pan Lukas, Dame Whitty, Margaret Lockwood and Michael Redgrave to be idle, as work on Alfred Hitchcocks film "Lost Lady" has been stopped altogether.

Two hundred people are affected and unless an agreement can be made for resumption of work, thousands of pounds will be lost.—Reuter.

"AUSSIES" ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

SOUTHAMPTON: April 20.

The Australian cricketers arrived here; all fit, except Barnes, who hurt his wrist while performing acrobatics on deck.

Replying to the official welcome the Manager, Mr. Jeanes said that when they left, he hoped everyone would say that they had played attractive cricket.

There was a good deal of leg-pulling when photographers shouted that they could not see Bradman and the Australians replied: "We did not bring him." He eventually emerged looking very fit.

The team will probably practise at Lords this afternoon.—Reuter.

WILL ENGLAND BEAT "AUSSIES"?

LONDON, April 20.

At the Lancashire County Cricket Club annual luncheon the Chairman, Mr. T. Higson, after suggesting that England would probably beat Australians, if wickets were not of castiron, said that he hoped that they would not put an inferior team in the field against Lancashire, which would be detrimental and affect the cricket and the gate. If the Australians wanted money they would have to field the best side. Those remembering what happened last time when the Australians met Lancashire knew what he was referring to.—Reuter.

Lord Hawke Greets Bradman

LONDON, April 20.

The Australian cricketers arrived at Waterloo station at 5 p. m. (G.M.T.) Barriers of mounted police subdued thousands of enthusiasts, and only privileged persons were allowed on the platform.

The visitors were welcomed by Lord Hawke, Sir Pelham Warner and others on behalf of the Marylebone Cricket Club. Lord Hawke greeted Bradman: "Welcome little boy, how are the invalids?". The reference was to the epidemic of illness on board the ship. The cricketers are practising at Lords to-morrow.—Reuter.

COTTON DEPUTATION TO INDIA

LONDON, April 20.

The members of the Cotton Deputation to India will be Mr. Angus D. Campbell, Chairman and Vice-President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, until recently, Chairman of the Chamber's India Section, Director Finlay Campbell, Mr. James Littlewood, Deputy Chairman of the Lancashire India Cotton Committee and Director Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Mr. Frank Longworth, member of the Central Committee of Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Mr. E. Raymond Streat, Director and Secretary of the Chamber.

Mr. Campbell, Mr. Longworth and Mr. Streat were members of the Clare-Lees Mission to India in 1933. Mr. Campbell was Chairman and Mr. Streat members of the Lancashire Delegation, which gave evidence before the Indian Tariff Board in 1935.—Reuter.

Rearmament In Full Speed

Britain To Buy Air-Craft From U. S. A. For Quick Expansion

LONDON, April 20.

A party of Air Ministry experts will leave for New York to-day to explore the possibility of buying aircraft.

The mission is the outcome of rearmament expansion announced soon after the Anschluss and its object will be to secure immediate supplies until British factories, which are already working at full pressure, can make up leeway by increased output.

Sir Thomas Inskip has written to Employers and Workers' Organisations, appealing for a quickening of production which, it is believed, may necessitate the working of double shifts.—Reuter.

MODEL VIDYA MANDIR

Mahatma To Lay Foundation Stone To-day

WARDHAGANJ: April 20.

The C. P. Education Minister, Hon. Mr. Ravishankar Shukla, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Mishra, and probably by Hon. Mr. Shareef, is arriving here to supervise to-morrow's opening of the Vidya Mandir scheme, which will be performed by Mahatma Gandhi in the Normal School premises.

The ceremony will be preceded by an address by the Hon. Mr. Shukla, explaining his scheme to the students and reading of the Service Pledge. At 7 a.m. Mahatma Gandhi will deliver his inaugural address and lay the foundation-stone of the Model Vidya-Mandir.

Out of 5,000 applicants, only 166 were selected for stipends. Out of 34 non-stipendiary students, who are law graduates and five graduates.

Mr. Vinobaji Bhave, Kaka Saheb Kalelkar and Mr. Kishorelal Mashruwalla delivered preliminary lectures to the staff which includes a Superintendent, who is a graduate in handicrafts.—A.P.

SARAN CONGRESS ELECTIONS

PATNA, April 20.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has left for Chapra to make enquiries in connection with the irregularities, which are reported to have occurred in the recent election of the Saran District Congress.—United Press.

Jayarao Succumbs To Car Accident Injuries

JUBBULPORE, April 20.

The death has occurred of Mr. S. Jaya Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, following a motor accident on the night of Thursday last.

In the deaths of Mr. Jaya Rao and Mr. Sukumar Bose, the Central Provinces have lost two young and promising Indian Civil Service officials.

Mr. Jaya Rao leaves behind his wife, a son and two daughters.—United Press.

NAZIS CELEBRATE HITLER'S BIRTHDAY

BERLIN, April 20.

All Germany celebrated Herr Hitler's 49th birthday, hundreds of Berliners, collecting beneath the Chancellor's window, after mid-night, chanting "Our congratulations."

The first present offered to the Fuehrer was a scale model of the entire German fleet presented by two personal adjutants and a chauffeur. The City was decorated with flowers and red buntings.

Herr Hitler took the salute at a big military parade, which was headed by three Austrian regiments.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

the present Government would continue for a long time to remain in office and would have more opportunities of enjoying the hospitality of the Association.

ESTABLISHED CONVENTION.

The convention which was set up at Poona of inviting the Press to a party and accepting in return the invitation of the Press to a similar Party, the Prime Minister observed, was well established by this Party and he was happy this convention was going on well

The Hon. Mr. Speaker added that the fulfilment of the scheme rested on the shoulders of the Finance Minister.

The party dispersed after light refreshments.

Pressmen's Hardships In Bombay Legislature

Plea For Drastic Change In Structure Of Gallery

ASSOCIATION'S TEA PARTY TO BOMBAY CABINET MEMBERS

The Prime Minister and the members of the Bombay Cabinet, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Council (Upper House), were the guests of honour at a tea-party given by the members of the Bombay Legislatures Press Gallery Association on Wednesday, at the premises of the Legislative Assembly Buildings.

The newspapermen took the occasion to present their difficulties to the Prime Minister and his colleagues and to the Speaker, all of whom appreciated the hardships under which the pressmen in Bombay had to carry out their work, especially inside the Assembly Chamber.

Both the Premier and the Speaker pointed to the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister for it is he who can ultimately accept or reject any proposal, on the most important consideration of finance.

RETURN OF COURTESY

This Party, which was but a token of return of courtesy extended to the whole Press by the Hon. Prime Minister, earlier during the session, when the Hon. Mr. Kher, gave a party to the Press, cements the relations between the Press and Government, and firmly establishes a convention which it was the good fortune of the Bombay Legislatures Press Gallery Association to initiate in the regime of Congress Ministers.

About 25 newspapermen who regularly attend the Assembly and Council sessions attended the function.

Mr. Alastair MacRae, the President of the Association, welcoming the guests said: "Politics are outside the scope of any discussion in which we may wish to take part but speaking of the personalities of the present Cabinet, we are all agreed in hoping that you will be spared both by the grace of God and politically to meet us again on many future occasions.

"The attitude you have adopted towards the Press Gallery has encouraged us tremendously and we hope that before long we will be able to meet without any complaints or requests having to be made by us as an Association.

IN COUNCIL

"Journalists covering the sessions of the Council and of the Assembly first of all have to hear all that is going on and second they have to see all that is happening in the House. In the Legislative Council Chamber as arranged at present, we have little cause for complaint. An excellent Press room has been made available to us at the rear of the Chamber and we only want a little more furniture and a telephone there to make us quite happy.

IN ASSEMBLY

"In the Assembly Chamber, however, quite a different situation exists. I am very glad to be able to say that Members of the House, generally speaking, have had little cause to complain about their treatment in the newspapers by the journalists in the Press Galleries. I am satisfied, however, that if attention is given to our requirements a much better standard of Press Gallery work will result which will be beneficial both to the House and to the public.

PLEA FOR CHANGE IN GALLERIES

"The present galleries were designed by someone who knew little or nothing of the requirements of journalists working in a legislature. The galleries are situated far too high and they are of such a shape that no matter where one sits, certain sections of the House are invisible.

"We have considered this question from every possible angle and have consulted Government officials, architects and visiting journalists of great experience, and we have come to the one conclusion that, if our work is to be carried on satisfactorily, some drastic changes will have to be made.

"It has now become necessary to submit what we consider is a permanent solution of the difficulty. We propose that the present galleries be lowered to within seven feet of the floor of the House and extended both ways, namely, towards the public galleries on the one side and the Speaker's Chair on the other. Instead of retaining their present convex shape they should be concave, that is, conforming to the circular contour of the hall. Galleries such as this would abut into the hall to the extent of about 4 ft. 6 inches. They could be panelled in front in exactly the same way as the rest of the Hall is panelled and the beauty of the interior would not be in any way interfered with. No superstructure whatever would be required with the galleries at this height. In this connection I may say from memory that they would still be about two feet higher than the Press galleries in a very similar position in the Dail in Dublin. In this situation we consider that the galleries would be ideally situated and that we would be able to hear speakers from all sides of the House very much better than at present. In addition, we would also be able to see every section of the House."

Mr. MacRae referred to the improvements made so far, such as the building of a room adjacent to the Press Gallery on one side and the installation of a telephone. He also presented a sketch which gave an idea of the completed scheme.

Concluding Mr. MacRae said: "We, as observers of the activities of the Legislative Assembly, and on a higher plane of the Bombay Government realise that to-day it is possible to make progress very much more quickly than in the past. We feel, therefore, that we are not asking the impossible when we urge that the alterations we suggest for the Press Galleries and the additional external convenience should be completed before the beginning of the next Budget session. The work as a matter of fact could well be done during the monsoon and be ready for the short session which is likely to be held in Bombay at the end of the year.

Concluding Mr. McRae said: "I trust that I have not been too outspoken in all I have said, but in putting the situation to you in this way I can assure you that I am conveying to you the earnest wishes of all the members of the Press Gallery Association, which now, I am glad to say, includes practically every newspaperman, who takes his seat as a working journalist in the Galleries."

KHER'S ASSURANCE.

The Hon. Mr. Kher thanking the Association for their hospitality referred to the request made by the Association and observed that they could not have adopted a better mode of putting it, because in front of them was the Speaker who was like the Captain of a ship who could do anything with it. There was also the fortunate circumstance that they had the Finance Minister before them, for it was he who had to put the proposals into execution. Personally, the Premier regarded the request of the Association as a very very reasonable one. Because he quite understood the importance of proper reporting as an adjunct of good government and as a necessity for carrying on their work efficiently. He could understand that there were many difficulties in the way of correct reporting of the proceedings of the House, because, in the first instance, one must be able to see the man who was speaking and then they had to report what he said.

The Hon. Mr. Kher referred to the sketch shown by Mr. MacRae, and said that he did not know how much it would mean for Government and how far it was practicable. But in the place of newspapermen, he himself would hope for a great deal and he would now ask them, by way of a good turn having enjoyed their hospitality to refer the matter to the Speaker and the Finance Minister.

He valued the hope expressed by the Association especially as it was above politics, hope that

(Continued in column 5.)

SATYAGRAHA IN SOHAWAL

Subjects Demand Redress Of Grievances: State Orders Defied

JUBBULPORE, April 20.

A form of Civil Disobedience is reported to have been started in Sohawal State, near Rewa, where the ryots are alleged to have stopped paying their "lagan" (land revenue), as a protest against the Raja not modifying the Forest Laws, not granting revenue remissions, and for not having abolished the "begar" system, etc.

In spite of the promulgation of Sec. 144 Cr. P. C., in the State, the peasants are defying the order and are holding public meetings and taking out processions with the National Flag.

Three arrests have been effected so far in this connection. A state of tension is prevailing in the State.—United Press.

FINAL ACCEPTORS

Thousand & Two Thousand Guineas Handicaps

LONDON, April 20.

Thousand Guineas final acceptors are:—Sly Abbes, Night Bird, Sweetcorn, Solar Flower, Clever Sarah, Laughing Water, Rockfel, Calibre, Mr. Stickwell, Miss Miracle, Nadine, Oceanbase, High Tide, Karsavina, Lall Ann of Austria, Stafaralla, Lapel, Radiant, Miss Parasol, Scottia's Glen, Loventor, Dialectic, Gossip Second, Balach and Gainly.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Final acceptors of Two Thousand Guineas are:—Magic Circles, Tyrantag, Pound Foolish, Caveman, Ramtapa, Caerloptic, Portreeve, the Wain, Farils Second, Rafano, Pactolus, Tahir, Khan Bahadur, Mirza Second, Eildonhill, Bewick, Golden Eagle, Campion, Pasch, Glenloan, Scaraben, Jubileeday, Lohengrin Blandstar, Scottish Union, Seventh Wonder, Portmarnock and Unbreakable.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 20.

The death has occurred of the author Filson Young.—Reuter.

FRENCH 'PLANE DISASTER

Machine Explodes In Air Killng 5 Occupants

LYONS, April 20.

Five occupants of a French military 'plane were killed, when a machine crashed and caught fire during group exercises. The engine of the machine exploded at a height of 600 feet. The 'plane crashed on the rocks, about thirty miles north-east of Valence.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCES AT TUNIS

Troops Called Out: 50 Arrested

PARIS, 20.

Troops were called out to help quell disturbances near the military Hospital at Tunis. About fifty have been arrested according to a communique from the resident General.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS

PARIS: April 20.

It is understood that the Franco-Italian negotiations will begin at Rome on Thursday after M. Blondel had received instructions at to-morrow's Cabinet.—Reuter.

Rumours Officially Confirmed

BERLIN: April 20.

It is officially confirmed that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Archduke Otto on a charge of suspected high treason in March.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 19.

Italy took 6,70,553 tons as against 322,987 a year ago. There was also an increase in export to Germany from 699,999 tons in March quarters of 1937 to 875,876 tons, and exports to Spain showed a recovery compared with corresponding quarters of two preceeding years.—B.O.W.

A SOLUTION OF PALESTINE PROBLEM?

Unification With Egypt

(From Our Own Correspondent)
CAIRO (By Air Mail).

Palestine will be joined to Egypt shortly as a colony, says a report published in a daily here. The report states that a new scheme that Palestine should join Egypt, is under consideration now between the British authorities and Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt. The negotiations regarding this scheme are reported to be going on successfully.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha will communicate shortly with the Grand Mufti of Palestine, and the members of Arab Higher Committee, placing before them the whole matter as the best proposal to solve the Palestine problem.

Dr. Tawfik Rushdi Aras, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has arrived in Egypt, and was accorded a great reception by the authorities? Dr. Aras in his official visit to Egypt, will invite on behalf of his Government, H M. King Farouq to pay a visit to Turkey. Dr. Aras will present also the new Turko-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance before King Farouq for final approval. It is probable that the Minister may visit Iraq. Iran and Afghanistan officially in connection with the oriental pact of four Eastern Powers.

A sensational report published in the daily "Almukattam" by its special correspondent in Aden, stating that an official of the city Almukha, the second port of Yemen, closed to Eriteria, the Italian coast, has been in touch with the Italian authorities by a secret understanding to supply them a large number of Arab workers from Yemen for a monthly salary of 10 pounds. The report alleges that the official is receiving 10 rials (dollar) from the Italian authorities as a commission, and similar amount also from each Yemenite.

Two thousand poor Arab Yemenites have been collected from Upper Yemen to Eriteria coast upto the end of March last.

EXPROPRIATION BOGEY

Bengal Zamindars Urge Withholding Of Assent To Tenancy Bill

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The "United Press" is authoritatively informed that over 10,000 land-holders of Bengal headed by the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan have submitted to the Governor of Bengal, requesting him to withhold assent to the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill of 1938 which was recently passed by both the Houses of the Bengal Legislature.

The memorial contends that the said Bill is expropriatory in character, that it materially alters the privileges conferred on the land-holding community in the agreement for Permanent Settlement which had been solemnly entered into between the land-holders and directors of the East India Company, and that it adversely affects the legitimate interests of the minority community and as such the intervention of the Governor may appropriately be sought for.—United Press.

TRUST TO VIEW OF EXPERTS

Craick's Advice On Rupee Exchange Ratio To Lahore Merchants

LAHORE, April 20.

Speaking at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal) to-day, Sir Henry Craick, the Punjab Governor, said:

"You appear to claim that, by maintaining the rupee ratio at one shilling six pence the Government of this country are thereby increasing the misery of the millions of the underfed agriculturists. While it is not my intention in any way to enter into an argument, I would ask you not to overlook the fact that the linking of the rupee to the sterling has, of itself, involved a substantial depreciation.

"I would beg of you to remember first that none is more anxious than the Government of India at centre and the Governments of the Provinces throughout the length and breadth of the land, to do all that is in their power to increase the wealth and prosperity of the people committed to their charge; secondly, that the real question is: whether any further depreciation of the rupee would effect this result or not?

EXPERTS' VIEW

His Excellency added:

"In your view, it would; but you must equally accept that in view of other experts—and a study of exchange economics is essentially a subject for experts—the very reverse result will follow. There are economists whose opinions are entitled to the greatest weight and who hold that, so far from adding to the wealth of the country, further depreciation would detract from it, and that the agriculturist, far from benefiting from the course you advocate, would suffer gravely. If that view is right, then your conclusion is founded on a fallacious basis.".—United Press.

JUTE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Sequel To Closing Down Of Looms In Ludlow Mills

CALCUTTA: April 20.

Nearly 6,000 workers of the Ludlow Jute Mills, situated in the Howrah District and about 10 miles from Calcutta, have downed tools since yesterday.

Enquiries go to show that this mill had been working for only 25 hours a week for the last two or three months. Since yesterday 40 per cent. of the looms were ordered by the Management to be closed down, thereby throwing nearly 1,000 workers out of employment.

This, it is stated, furnished the immediate cause for the decision to strike.—United Press.

INSTRUMENT OF PROVIDENCE

Hitler's Boast

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

With his speech in Vienna on Saturday Herr Hitler finished the National Socialist plebiscite campaign This speech again was more or less an extremely skilful demagogic description of his successes. More strongly than in all his former speeches Herr Hitler emphasised that he has been an instrument of providence. It was providence, he said, which designed him to leave his home country, Austria, and to unify the Reich, and it was providence again, he said, which called upon him to bring Austria to the Reich now.

Hitler argued no more about the events themselves and did not mention the facts. As in 1933, when after the Reichstag fire, Herr Hitler and the other leading National Socialists announced proofs of a Communist insurrection which they never published, as in June, 1934 when they promised to prove the treachery of their friends whom they shot, the National Socialists after the march into Austria still do not produce the proofs which they announced of a betrayal by the Schuschnigg Government.

During the whole plebiscite campaign Herr Hitler and his lieutenants spoke of Dr. Schuschnigg's "treaschery", but not once has Herr Hitler explained what this treachery was. He jeers at his opponents, he sneers at them, he humiliates them, but he does not prove that with which the reproaches them. It can be understood that Herr Hitler means by "Schuschnigg's treachery" the fact that Dr. von Schuschnigg planned a free, terrorless plebiscite on the question of Austria's independence. The German Chancellor prevented this plebiscite.

When Hitler marched into Austria he declared that the people in Austria should have the opportunity of a free plebiscite which was to decide their fate National Socialist propaganda and an enormous police force soon showed the value of this promise. Herr Hitler's Vienna speech is strong proof that the National Socialist command is anxious to camouflage the events which have really taken place in Austria.

Mahadeo Desai For Wardha

PESHAWAR, April 20.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, left to-day for Wardha after spending three days in the Frontier.

It is understood that Mr. Desai visited the Frontier, under the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi for studying the political conditions in the Province.—A.P.

SHAHIDGUNJ DILEMMA

Ahrars Discuss Whether Movement Should Be Suspended

LAHORE, April 20.

An urgent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar was held to-day in the office of the Majlis to consider the question of suspending the Shahidgunj Civil Disobedience movement in the light of the decision of the All-India Muslim League in the matter.

After a discussion lasting five hours, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow, without arriving at any decision. The discussion will be continued to-morrow and it is expected that a decision will be reached by to-morrow evening.

PLEA FOR SUSPENSION

Although the meeting was held "in camera", the Associated Press understands that one of the Ahrar leaders, who initiated the Civil Disobedience movement strongly urged its suspension with a view to giving an opportunity to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan to bring about a settlement of the problem. He is reported to have pointed out that if they continued the movement, the Majlis would lose the confidence of the Muslim masses, who might accuse it of putting obstacles in the way of an honourable settlement if that was possible.

This speaker was supported by several other members, but dissentient voices also put forward their case.

Meanwhile the Civil Disobedience was continued to-day. A batch of Ahrar volunteers courted arrest and were taken into custody.—A.P.

STRIKE WAVE IN AHMEDABAD

Hitch Over Standardisation Scheme

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

Discontent among mill operatives against the standardisation scheme has spread to-day to the operatives of the Commercial Mill who have struck work.

The Jupitor Mill whose operatives struck work yesterday has employed new men while the Asarwa Mill which is also affected by the strike fever is working partially on new operatives.

The workers of the Gujarat Cotton Mill which started working after being closed for six months have struck work, complaining that they got less than the standard wage. They approached the Labour Association which in turn informed the Factory Inspector who is taking legal action for breach of the order of the Government granting increase in wages.—A. P.

A. I. Homoeopaths To Confer

The General Secretary, Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, Bombay writes:—

Under the auspices of the Western India Homoeopathic Association, a special Session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference will be held at Birla House, Matunga, B. B. & C. I. Railway side, on 28th April, 1938, at 10 o'clock when Dr. G. B. Patel will preside and welcome address will be read by Dr. R. R. Thakar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Session.

The Conference will be declared open by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Council will be formed by the Conference.

Mukundraj Bandkar Dead

(From A Correspondent.)
MARCELA (Goa), (By Mail).

The well-known Vaishnava saint and poet named Sri Mukundraj Maharaj Bandkar, resident of Dongree, the only son of Krishna Bhatjee Maharaj expired last Friday night at about 1 a.m. of heart failure at his residence at Verem (Bardez), Goa.

He was born in 1877 and spent his life in the propaganda work of Shree Ramdas Sampradaya. His small booklet Guru Bodh and hundreds of Marathi poems and Bhajans are popular among thousands of Brahmins and non-Brahmins.

INSPITE OF CHHATARI'S OBJECTION

LUCKNOW, April 20.

When the Revenue Minister, the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, wanted leave of the House this afternoon to introduce the U. P. Tenancy Bill, the Nawab of Chhatari, leader of the Opposition, raised a specific objection, that under Clause 299 of Section 3 of the Government of India Act, previous sanction of the Governor was necessary.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, however, asserted that no previous sanction was necessary.

After hearing the views of the Advocate-General and other members of the House in the matter, the Speaker declared that he would immediately refer the same to the Governor and ascertain whether his previous sanction was necessary before giving leave to introduce the Bill.

GOVERNOR ACCORDS SANCTION.

Before the adjournment of the House for the day, the Speaker announced that the Governor had accorded his sanction to the introduction of the United Provinces Tenancy Bill.—United Press.

HEALTH EXHIBITION

Need Of Constructive Work Stressed

(From Our Correspondent).
AURANGABAD, April 19.

The Aurangabad District Health Week and Exhibition programme terminated last evening amidst scenes of immense enthusiasm when Mr. Gulam Ahmed Khan the Commissioner and the final day's President gave away the prizes to the best exhibits and most useful demonstrators. The Executive Committee which has at the helm of affairs a person like Dr. S. K. Jatar, District Civil Surgeon, an energetic young man. He spoke of hygienic living and the measures to be adopted to combat pestilences and diseases.

Prof. Ibrahim made an impressive speech on behalf of the Health Week Committee and stressed the growing need of constructive work. Departments like co-operative Societies and veterinary contributed their mite towards the success of the function. The agricultural, Cement concrete, Ibrahim Soda Fountain and freezite stalls were a new feature. Stalls of indigenous industries added lustre to the spectacular function.

IMPORT DUTY IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, April 20.

Up till now goods imported at Cutch Port and entering through Maliya and Halwad limits in Rajkot State were charged local duty, but the State authorities decided yesterday to take Imperial Duty, that is full duty on these goods.

Ban On "Russia Viplavamu 1905"

MADRAS, April 20.

In exercise of powers conferred upon him by Sec. 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, the Governor has declared to be forfeited all copies, wherever found, of the book in Telugu, entitled "Russia Viplavamu 1905" (Russian Revolution of 1905), and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translation or extracts from the said book, inasmuch as it contains matter of a nature described in Sec. 4 of the said Act.—United Press.

WATER-WORKS OPENED.

WARDHAGANJ: April 18.

The Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra opened the Wardha Municipal Water-Works Reservoir.

The "Vidya Mandir Scheme Training School" will be inaugurated on the 21st inst. by Mahatma Gandhi. One hundred and 66 persons will receive their training in this institution.—United Press.

Latthe's Speech On Karnatak Unification Disapproved

(From Our Correspondent.)
BIJAPUR, April 19.

Strong disapproval was expressed in certain circles here regarding the tone and tenor of Mr. Latthe's speech in the Upper House regarding the Karnatak unification. Latthe's advice to remember that the British Government ruled over Bombay and not Gujarat or Maharashtra is regarded as uncalled for.

Gujars Harass Mahars

Questions In Assembly

The alleged harassment of Mahars of Gadodha village in Jalgaon Taluka by Caste Hindus, was the subject matter of questions in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

Replying to Mr. D. G. Jadhav (East Khandesh), Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister stated that three applications from certain Mahars of village Gadhoda, Taluka Jalgaon, were received by the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, on 11th November, 1937, 16th November, 1937 and 13th December 1937, complaining that on 7th November, 1937, at 10 p.m. eleven Gujars and one Shimpi armed with sticks with some other persons came to the Maharwada and after driving the women and children of the Mahars out of their respective houses entered into the houses of the Mahars and searched them.

It was also alleged that all the applicants with their women and children were made to sit on the Gothan (open space outside the village intended for allowing cattle in the village to stand) during the whole night and that they were always being belabboured in this way.

As there are factions between these two communities, the persons of both the communities depose against each other. The Mahars state that their women and children were driven out from their houses and the houses were searched by the Gujars. While the Gujars state that they had neither driven out the women and children of the Mahars nor searched their houses as alleged, but merely called some leading persons of the Mahar community and warned them to see that no more thefts of crops were committed at the village.

During the enquiry made by the Police it has transpired that the Mahars have exaggerated the facts. In the statements recorded by the Police, the Mahars have stated that their women and children were only driven out of their houses to facilitate the search and were not taken to the Gothan nor made to sit there. The Mahars do not also allege in their statements before the Police that their women were beaten by Gujars.

Government were aware that the Mahars had requested the Collector of East Khandesh to relieve them from harassment by the Caste Hindus.

Some Mahars had left the village to find work for themselves, as on account of communal tension the Gujars do not give them work

CLERK DISMISSED FOR UTILISING USED STAMPS

One clerk in the office of the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Bombay, had been dismissed from Government service and a clerk in an office of Attorneys-at-Law, was prohibited from entering the High Court premises, as a result of investigations into the alleged utilisation of used Court Fee stamps in the High Court, Bombay, last year.

Replying to the questions of Mr. P. W. Wagh, the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi Home Minister stated that a departmental enquiry was held and it was found that certain used stamps of the value of Rs. 128 were used on certain documents. As a result of the enquiry, Sadashiv Balkrishna Joglekar, Clerk in the office of the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, was dismissed from Government service. A notice was issued that Balwant Krishna Dongre, Court clerk to Messrs. Vachha and Company, Attorneys-at-Law, was not to be allowed entrance in the High Court premises either as Attorney's clerk or as working for parties in person. He was dismissed by Messrs. Vachha and Company.

EXERCISE RESTRAINT IN EXPRESSION OF VIEWS'

GUNTUR, April 20.

"The Press in a democracy serves as a connecting link between the administration and the public and democratic Government serve its press without partiality and without any regard to the editorial outlook of the various newspapers," said Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister for public information, Madras, opening the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Conference at Guntur to-day

He appealed to the journalists to exercise restraint in their expression to opinions that are likely to arouse the passions of ignorant masses.

The President, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, then delivered his address. —A. P.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR ALL AMENDMENTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

pansion of education, so that progress might be uniform and smooth. Any fixing of the time limit would stultify the present Amending Act as well as the previous one.

Mr. R. R. Bhole supported the amendment.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that while he did not agree with the movers in the need for moving the amendment, he at the same time thought a time limit would create a new enthusiasm and activity. But such a programme depended on several factors, such as the finances at the disposal of Government, and the response they would get from the public.

TEN YEAR LIMIT.

Mr. G. K. Phadake moved an amendment to this amendment that within a period of 10 years, the expansion of elementary education should be completed. He thought that the expansion of primary education would impose a heavy burden on Government and, therefore, Government should at least take up the scheme of elementary education for fulfilment within this period.

Mr. B. P. Thakore opposing the amendments said that he could appreciate the anxiety of the members for having a time limit, especially on account of their past unhappy experience. He gave the instance of the Ahmedabad Municipality, which had made repeated attempts towards voluntary expansion of education, but whose schemes were turned down by past Governments of the Province. He wished to warn Government of adopting too much "red tape" as that would delay the progress of their scheme.

GOVT.'S EARNESTNESS.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, said that if the members examined the question dispassionately, they would find that they were fighting over words. The attitude of the movers of the amendments betrayed doubt as to the sincerity of Government. The Prime Minister had already stated that while he was not prepared to lay down a time limit, he was at the same time very keen to have free, compulsory, primary education at the earliest. The statements made from Government benches were made with as much keenness and sincerity as that of the members opposite. So far as Government and himself were concerned the question of primary education was second to none in importance in the programme, which Government had before them.

HOUSE RESPONSIBLE.

Continuing the Finance Minister stated that he was not one of those who spoke apologetically about Prohibition. Every one in the House, except a few members belonging to the Progress Group, had acclaimed the policy of Government in enforcing Prohibition. The whole House was responsible for the results following from that policy. He mentioned this because doubts were expressed that the Prohibition programme might interfere with the progress and expansion of primary education. If Prohibition rendered impossible the achievement of free and compulsory primary education in the Province in three or five years, the responsibility for that rested with the House itself. For they had deliberately accepted the policy of Prohibition whatever might be the consequences.

But this did not mean that Government were less keen on primary education. They were striving their best to achieve their object, and the Prime Minister was keen that universal primary education should be attained within as short a time as possible. If Government could not push forward their programme of education with as much keenness and in as short a time as possible, they would not be justified in occupying the treasury benches. They were aware that the whole progress of the country depended on education of the people. The full course of primary education should be available to every man and woman of the province.

But the programme had yet to be evolved, finances had yet to be provided, the scheme had yet to be fully gone into and the House was aware that the whole attempt hitherto was to prepare the ground. He referred to his budget speech, in which he had stated that the success of the scheme depended a great deal upon the response they would get from the public. It would not be within the scope of Provincial finances to provide every village with a school and with teachers on the scale on which the school were hitherto provided. They had to depend upon public co-operation, especially from the educated section, who were interested in the education of the people.

There was much uncertainty in the matter of finances and nobody could say at this stage, how they would fare financially in the future. Amidst this uncertainty, it was not possible to fix any time limit, when compulsory primary education would be introduced.

KHER'S REPLY

After a few other members of the House had spoken on the various amendments, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, replied to the debate and opposed all the amendments regarding specification. He said that practically the same arguments had been advanced by the members, as the arguments advanced during the second reading of the Bill. He was not willing to give any assurance to the House as to the period within which the objective of free, compulsory and free and compulsory primary education would be achieved. He found that members did not want to believe the Government spokesman It had been suggested that Government were curtailing the expense on education, because of the loss of revenue through Prohibition. But could not the members realise the intentions of the Government which had provided 34 lakhs extra? Those who were not prepared to believe the assurances given by the Government and did not believe what they themselves saw, were not going to be convinced at all.

NO PAPER PROMISES.

Members should have been convinced by now, continued the Prime Minister that the Congress Ministers believed in putting their promises into action. The House ought to be satisfied with the assurance given by the Finance Minister. The categorical statement of Hon. Mr. Latthe ought to convince the members about the intentions of the Ministry; for the Ministers valued their words and promises. Members wanted an assurance regarding time limit and the Prime Minister added: "You will get Primary education earlier than you can get an assurance from me." Government were devoting their energy and time to frame a programme, whereby everybody would not only become literate but also an educated man. That was their hope; that was their ambition He did not think that any purpose would be served by trying to get a promise, which would only be a paper promise. Government were earnest about solving the problem. Let the members of the House also move in the direction of achieving the goal.

FATE OF AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Jabhvala's amendment seeking that the goal of free, compulsory and universal primary education should be reached within a period of three years was lost, 17 voting for and 68 against it.

Mr. J. G. More's amendment that the goal should be reached in 5 years was lost by 16 voting for and 64 against.

Mr S. L. Karandiker's amendment that the goal should be reached within a period of ten years was lost by 17 to 62 votes.

The original clause was passed without division.

DEFINITION OF CHILD.

Mr. B. M. Gupte Parliamentary Secretary moved an amendment seeking to define child to mean "a child, whose age, at the beginning of the school year, is not less than six and whose, age is, with reference to 'elementary education' not more than 11 and with reference to 'primary education' not more than 14 years."

The amendment was passed without a division.

Discussion had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

RAMPYARI GOING ABROAD WITH HER TROUPE

(By A Cine-Correspondent)

"It is understood from reliable sources that the well-known cine and stage artiste Rampyari, is leaving India in or about the month of September, 1938, on a tour with her troupe, to exhibit oriental dance in foreign countries.

She is expected to be at Sanfransisco early in 1939 to attend the Golden Gate Exhibition.

The troupe is to consist of nearly 40 members, among whom are dancers and musicians of repute. This tour is to last for about three years with the name of Eastern Arts Performing Company.

BAN ON TELUGU BOOK LIFTED

MADRAS, April 20.

The Government of Madras have cancelled their Notification, dated 21st July, 1932, forfeiting copies of the Telugu book called "Prabhutwa Dhanamu Mana Bidathanamu."—United Press.

REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE

State Congress Delegation's Statement.

Military On March Sing Songs In Praise Of 'C. P.'

The following statement has been issued by the Travancore State Congress Delegation, now in Madras:

The attention of the Delegation has been drawn to the Statement issued to the press last week by certain members of the Travancore Legislature published in the Madras papers of the 14th April and the statement by the Director of Information to the Government of Travancore, published in the "Hindu" of the 15th. From, these statements it will be seen that they can both be traced to the same source.

It is indeed presumptuous on the part of the Director of Information to suggest that the fair name and prestige of Travancore is dearer to him than to the respectable sons of the soil.

Our honest attempts to point out the evils of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar's administration are not calculated to bring discredit to Travancore or to create a false impression about the State.

It is preposterous on the part of the Director of Public Information to suggest that our statements which are absolutely true and well founded are "specially designed to create a false impression about Travancore."

We may assure the Director of Information that the people of Travancore are intelligent enough to see through the mischievous intention underlying and the veiled insinuations conveyed by the irrelevant and inaccurate references made by him to the history of the abstention Movement. the election of Mr. T.M. Verghese as Deputy President. and the proceedings in connection with the No-Confidence motion against the Deputy President.

It will be well for the authorities to realise that such tactics are not going to succeed hereafter to create conflicts between communities or among the members of the State Congress.

The fact is that the demand for responsible Government is made by the people of Travancore with 'one voice' and the authorities will have to recognise that the chances of fostering differences and exploiting them have long gone by.

As we write there comes the significant news that the annual Nair Conference proposed to be held under the auspices of the Nair Service Society in May has been adjourned and that several leading members of the Nair Community have recognised the prevailing atmosphere of communal unity and protested against the conduct of the President of the Nair Service Society in approving of the extension of the Dewan.

This will further prove the fact that the generality of the people have made up their minds to unite fully, knowing the past and perhaps in spite of it.

The Director of Information states that the 'bona-fides' of the State Congress is suspected particularly because Mr. T. M. Verghese and Malaya Manorama once declared themselves against responsible Government.

The circumstance of the then existing communal distrust amidst the various communities at the time when Mr. Verghese referred to the feasibility of responsible Government has, however, been suppressed by the Director and it is incomprehensible why the views held previously by the Malaya Manorama should be introduced here. The Manorama is not the official organ of the State Congress.

It is untrue to say that Mr. T. M. Verghese has at any time declared himself against responsible government.

The Information Director refers to the reforms introduced a few years ago enlarging the non-official majority in the legislature and the recent widening of the franchise. But the whole point is that a few non-officials more or less in the legislature count for little when it has not got real power and responsibility.

Travancore with its education and political enlightenment should be compared in respect of its constitution not with other Indian States but to British Indian Provinces

If the Travancore Legislature is in advance of the legislature in other Indian States it is an argument for the speedy establishment of responsible Government in Travancore and not for prohibiting meetings to popularise the demand for responsible Government.

Challenge to Director

It is stated that when the meetings of the State Congress were convened there were instances of actual breach of the peace. The Delegation challenge the Director to cite one instance of a meeting convened by the State Congress.

Not a single meeting was allowed to be convened—not a single meeting was even called—not a single platform was availed of by the Congress so far.

The statement that "when meetings were convened by the Working Committee of the State Congress, there were instances of actual breaches of peace" is absolutely false.

There is in reality no opposition to the State Congress except by those engineered into service for the purpose of keeping the districts under banning orders.

It is not for any Government claiming to be civilised to adopt a policy of repression against political organisations founded for legitimate purposes even if certain sections of the public are against it. Nevertheless, prohibitory orders have been passed banning meetings in three out of the four districts of the State, the district left out being one consisting of two hilly taluqs where the people are mostly non-Travancoreans. One can imagine the freedom of speech and of public meetings "existing and thriving" under such conditions.

Freedom of Press

The assertion that there is in Travancore freedom of the press certainly betrays ignorance of the plain meaning of the expression.

The delegation emphatically repudiate the assertion that there are over one hundred newspapers published to-day in Travancore We do not know of more than 30 newspapers in Travancore including the weeklies and Dailies.

Since the association of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, with the affairs of Travancore, the Newspaper Regulation has been made more stringent and not less than six newspapers have been suppressed.

Reference has been made to the recent suppression of the "Kaumudi" for publishing matter which was seditious and calculated to create class hatred and therefore it is necessary that the public should know the truth of the matter.

A message of Mr George Joseph to a weekly was published therein 18 months ago and no objection was taken to that. On the sad demise of this reputed politician the "Kaumudi" republished the above article with a photo of his as a tribute to his memory. Without even a notice the licence of the paper was promptly cancelled. The Managing Director and the Editor of that paper happened to be active members of the State Congress.

It will be interesting information if the Director of Information can mention any paper which is a "severe and caustic critic of Government and their measures."

Regarding the military songs, the military during their marches have been singing songs in praise of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

The State Credit Bank has not yet been established. It is only in the process of formation.

In regard to the Travancore State Aided Bank started some years ago under similar Government auspices and similar Government control. the Dewan recently stated in the Legislative Assembly that the Government had nothing to do with that Bank. The success or failure of the new Bank will depend on the way it is worked. Similarly it has yet to be demonstrated that the State Transport is a financial success. It is only over a month since it has been started. But one thing is clear, that. more public money has been spent on this venture than was legitimately required.

The University scheme was commenced with the assurance by the Dewan that the State resources will not be heavily drawn on. Nevertheless, we are confronted with the spectacle of highly paid men imported from outside parading as indispensable experts long before the University has commenced to function.

We would have been very pleased to agree with the Director of Information that the State finances are sound. But the facts are as follows:—50 lakhs of rupees were borrowed by the Government in 1936 and special loans have been raised to the tune of several lakhs. The Railway sinking fund of more than 70 lakhs has been diverted for other purposes, and in spite of these and the fact that the Government has received large sums from the Cochin Harbour Scheme, the Cash balance of the State which a few years ago stood at over one and a half crores is but forty and odd lakhs at present.

It is clear that the expenditure side of the budget has outstripped the resources of the State and many imposing schemes are being financed out of the poverty of the people. While allegations of loss and leakage in transactions remain to be satisfactorily explained.

Treatment of Labour

In regard to the treatment accorded to labour, it has to be remembered that the proceedings against labour leaders were started after the appointment of the Commissioner for Enquiry and after the Labour Association had resolved to submit a memorial to His Highness the Maharajah for the redress of their grievances and after the Association had decided not to conduct any propaganda in furtherance of a strike.

As for the death of the labourer the fact that Government have not yet instituted an open enquiry only strengthens our assertion that it was the result of the lathi charge.

The Director of Information in conclusion has enumerated the various sources from which congratulations have flowed to the Dewan on the extension of his term of office. It is easy to understand the facility with which a Dewan with all his power and patronage can attract praise, but the fact remains that the people of the country view the extension with utter disfavour. We challenge a referendum on this issue.

All Religions Preach One Truth

Allama Mashriqui's Speech At All Faiths' Conference

INDORE, APRIL 19.

ALL RELIGIONS CLAIM TO BE THE EMBODIMENT OF TRUTH AND ONLY TRUTH BUT WHILE A UNIVERSAL TRUTH LIKE A SCIENTIFIC TRUTH UNITES MANKIND RELIGIOUS TRUTH DIVIDES AND HISTORY BEARS AMPLE EVIDENCE OF THIS, OBSERVED ALLAMA MOHAMED INAYATULLAKHAN MASHRIQUI, FOUNDER OF THE KHAKSAR MOVEMENT PRESIDING OVER THE ALL FAITHS' CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT.

Allama Mashriqui said that truth was found to be at variance with science as if God sent His word only to belie his handiwork in creation. "Either the different messengers bringing different truths from the same God were impostors or men misunderstood them although they all taught one and the same truth."

He thought that internal evidence and unprejudiced criticism proved that there was one message and one truth the differences being created by racial and local prejudices which divided man from man and obscured the real truth.

He suggested two possible ways for producing religious amity either by bringing mankind to one faith as one universal truth or by asking every faith accommodating and useful to all mankind and followers of all faiths. He said that the latter method was adopted by the Khaksar Movement with wonderful success in the five years of its short life.

Allama Mashriqui advised the Conference to adopt a similar programme for creating religious and communal amity but warned the Conference against making the movement political or communal.

He thought that Indian politics had lately taken an undesirable turn and that British rule was largely responsible for the rancour and hatred existing amongst the Indian communities.

He added that some leaders with mere book knowledge of European revolutions attempted to build the New India by creating an atmosphere of heresy and irreligion which was most dangerous and undesirable. Absence of religion would create chaos.—A.P.

KADYANALLUR RIOTING CASE

Minor Boy To Be Detained In Borstal School

TINNEVELLY, April 19.

The Assistant Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly delivered judgment in what is known as the Kadyanallur Rioting Case, in which Mohidin Picha and 72 Mohamedans of Kadyanallur were charged with offences of rioting, arson, dacoity, etc.

The Judge found 27 accused guilty under Section 148 I.P.C. and sentenced 26 of them including Pichai to 18 months rigorous imprisonment each.

One accused being about eighteen years of age was sentenced to be detained in the Tanjore Borstal School for three years.

The remaining accused were acquitted.

The prosecution case was that on the night of 18th May last, at the annual Kodai festival, a Muhammadan boy sat on the bullock Vahanam of the Deity of the temple. The boy was told that it was the Deity's Vahanam and that he should not sit on it but must get down. As the boy refused he was dragged down from the Vahanam.

Next day, a large number of Muhammadans came. It was alleged, armed with sticks, spears, aruvals and stones and pelted stones at the Maravars. They are alleged to have beaten Maravars with sticks and stabbed one or two with "Balas." They were further alleged to have committed dacoity and to have set fire to sixty or seventy houses belonging to Maravars. The rioting lasted for about two hours.

The police who investigated, charge-sheeted the accused for the above offences. The accused denied the offences.

In the course of the judgment, the Judge observed he had not the slightest hesitation in coming to the conclusion on the evidence that a large number of the Muslim residents of Kadyanallur possibly over a thousand got themselves into an unlawful assembly with the common object of setting fire to and looting the houses of Thevars of Kadyanallur Pettai and that some of them did, in pursuance of that common object set fire to a great many marva and a few other Hindu houses, sheds and hay-ricks and committed dacoity of their belongings.—A.P.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

tors extended to future German moves

Anglo-Italian

Conversations

The Anglo-Italian conversations that have been in progress for a while are held now as likely to end in a new agreement to be concluded soon. Though the terms of such an agreement are not formally disclosed, it is generally viewed, the agreement will imply: recognition of the Abyssinian conquest; re-call of Italian forces ultimately from Spain; reduction of troops in Libya; mutual understanding relating to, fortifications in the Mediterranean, the Arab lands, and broadcast propaganda. The recognition of the Abyssinian conquest is for the while to assume the form of recording of readiness to accept an alteration in Abyssinia's status, that is, Italy's control over the land, without probably conveying the issue of recognition to Geneva, where it is expected to meet the opposition of Soviet Union, China, Spain and Mexico in the first line. It is interesting that Britain moves to this recognition before the recognition of Manchukuo. There is no other explanation excepting acceptance of the utility of the move for British imperial interests by the Cabinet in London. There is of course something tragic in the earlier recognition of a later act of aggression, especially when there would appear to be still an active resistance to it, for a report of this week by the usually well-informed diplomatic correspondent in London of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—"The Italian conquest of Abyssinia appears to be getting more and more difficult. Entire regions have reverted to Abyssinian control. The Gallas who refused to fight on the side of the Amharas in the war with Italy are now joining the insurrectionary movement. The movement is also being joined by Tigreans with whom Eritreans in Italian service are fraternising. There is great insecurity everywhere and casualties are frequent." In general the terms of the agreement as indicated or forecasted would appear to record a gain to Italy. There is also an elasticity about some of them which under conditions might again shatter the stability of the agreement, much as in the case of an earlier agreement between Rome and London. In many quarters there is scepticism about Italian withdrawal from Spain, while the inclusion of the issue of Arab lands in the discussions itself is taken as a symptom of an extent assumed by Italian activities, no doubt with what may be stated as a wide visualization. The advance of Britain to meet Italy in spite of various difficulties associated with the latter, indicates an even greater concern on the part of Britain, with the extension of pressure by aggressive States at many fronts and a care to trends in certain Empire units. The British advance represents both a weakness felt by Britain and an attention to safeguard certain of the imperial interests held as most important. The latter carries with it also a distrust of the Soviet Union which is viewed as releasing, if also not directly, some currents involving threat to imperial interests which to a great degree also explains the reserve of London to the Barcelona regime. The British move in the face of extension of pressure by aggressive States at more fronts and the currents in some of the units in the Empire—attention in connection is well retained to India—follows calculations of preventing intensification of understanding between such States detached from Britain and letting some of them outlets in directions. There is naturally all the danger of the path bringing new complications, with the course of expansion visualized by some of the aggressive States meeting checks in directions or their aims overstepping set limits.

Sentinel Assurance Company's Progress

On the occasion of the reception of field workers of the Sentinel Insurance Company, the President Raja Bahadur G. P. congratulated the field workers for securing various prizes offered by the Company. Such prizes encourage the workers to show their best worth.

Seth Chunilal Khushaldas welcoming the guests said that it gave him great pleasure to observe that the present occasion has been made possible by ceaseless efforts of those of the Company's Field Force, who have in their hearts the Company's welfare as their sole object.

He spoke about Life Insurance in general and said that the Sentinel sincerely hopes to contribute its mite and cherishes a proud ambition to occupy a space among the foremost Insurance concerns at no distant date.

Continuing he said that the Company was able to show a very encouraging figure of over 11 lacs' business by the time the year was over.

Speaking about the progress of the Sentinel within its very first three years, he said that though it does not show big figures of business proposed every year, yet the business done is of such a sound character that it has helped to lay a solid foundation throughout the three Presidencies of Bombay, Bengal and Madras, out of which, in the latter two, they have their own full-fledged Branches.

Sir Leslie Hudson has sufficiently recovered from a recent serious operation to be able to leave London. He is now recuperating at Herne Bay.

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BIRTH CONTROL

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Congratulations To Bombay Govt.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Government deserves to be congratulated for the promptness and firmness with which they have successfully checked and suppressed the recent disturbances in Bombay.

The only thing the hooligans are afraid of is the iron hand of the Government and the Hon. Mr. Munshi may rest assured of the whole-hearted sympathy and support of the people of Bombay for any measures he may adopt to curb the mischievous activities of the rowdies and goondas.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra.

Congress And Swadeshi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I shall be thankful if you will kindly allow me some space in your valuable columns to enable me to make my position clear with regard to the resolution that I have given notice to move in the B.P.C.C.

I have made it amply clear in my letter to the president of the B.P.C.C. that my intention in moving this resolution is to prevent the abuse of certificates granted many years ago under special circumstances to certain firms which were not Swadeshi. I have quoted a current instance of such abuse to show that my move is quite timely and necessary.

The resolution reads as under:—

"Resolved that it being brought to the notice of the B.P.C.C. that certain firms or companies which are not Swadeshi according to the terms of the resolution passed by the Working Committee on the 2nd April 1938, are attempting to misguide the public about their being Swadeshi on the strength of 'pro tem' recognition granted by the B.P.C.C. Swadeshi Certifying Board in 1930 under exigencies and circumstances peculiar to the time when these certificates were granted, the B.P.C.C. do hereby withdraw all such certificates and recognition and warn the public against any such attempts made by such firms and companies to describe themselves as Swadeshi within the definition of the term adopted by the Congress Working Committee, which reads as follows:—

"That no concern can or shall be regarded as Swadeshi unless its control, direction and management are in Indian hands".

I find that certain interested parties to whom the cap fits rather extraordinarily well have raised the cry of 'discord' in the B.P.C.C., resumption of Boycott Campaign, etc. This is only to detract the public by raising unnecessary dust. My resolution is on all fours with that of the Working Committee and is necessitated by flagrant abuse of the fair name and authority of the B.P.C.C. I consider it to be the duty of every true Congressman to stand up for the right and privileges of the Congress and B.P.C.C. and I am sure my move will be appreciated in the right spirit by all who think alike.—Yours etc.,

I. S. PATEL.

Bombay, April 19.

The Chari Dispute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You published some weeks ago that the Hon. Mr Morarji Desai had succeeded in settling a dispute of long-standing between the landholders and tenant-cultivators of Chari, near Alibag, both the parties having voluntarily agreed to abide by his award unconditionally. The Revenue Minister gave his award and nominated Mr. D. K. Kunte, M.L.A., for Kolaba District to see to it that no difficulties as to the interpretation of the award arose and both parties carried them out in an amicable spirit.

For three months, Mr. Kunte struggled to achieve this end, but has now come out with a statement, saying that the unaccommodating attitude of the landholders has rendered the execution of the terms of the award impossible.

A similar settlement in a similar dispute was brought about by Mr. L. G. Patil, another M.L.A., for Kolaba District and Mr. Ghatkambli, Mamlatdar of Roha. But it is now understood that the landholders concerned has gone back on his word and sent an application to the Revenue Officers concerned that he put his signature to the settlement under some wrong impression.

If awards solemnly demanded and solemnly given are flouted in this way, even when Government officers are involved, what sanctity is attached to the spoken or written word? Is there no remedy to bring such persons to book?—Yours, etc.,

T. V. PARVATE.

Bombay University And Matric Courses

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the University of Bombay has introduced novel changes in the Matriculation courses, a detailed analysis in various subjects needs an early consideration.

Although texts in English are abolished permanently, prescription of certain texts by way of general reading throughout the student's yearly attendance has not been uniform. Instead of a dozen such books, only two or three of the best sort deserve such prescription. In Mathematics, although certain theoretical work on proportional principal is prescribed the University presses for this work not on this principle but our circle chord and tangential formulae.

In History, and Geography, courses are very much simplified but the permission of answering only one period in the Indian History has dispossessed it of real importance. In English History when this clause ought to operate, the condition is far from satisfactory—Indian History is spread over all the 7 High School standards. It is difficult to decide what fraction of the prescribed portion should be reserved for a particular standard. In most schools, the History teachers only teach one period throughout the matriculation year and don't touch other periods. Thus Indian students are deprived of an opportunity of studying their own history fully. Students who want to offer any other period excepting the one taught by teachers, are denied this right. In Geography, India in particular and other Continents in general are spread over these standards. Nothing systematic and helpful is done under these provisions. In Language papers, texts are prescribed. If cramming is discouraged in English, why it should not be done in Languages, Grammar and general knowledge are sadly neglected. Old methods of no texts need reintroduction. In case texts have their place, only 25 per cents of marks must be assigned to them and the rest to the general. This year's assignment of 7 marks to English into Sanskrit piece requiring at least half an hour's time for solution, means pure discouragement to the student's rich stock of vocabulary and grammer portion. Grammer's importance, this year, indirectly, is fair and just. In Science, much of the practical work is neglected as the students are offered options and suboptions. Options must be there but in a limited measure. Deeper and general study must be encouraged in every subject. The practice of assigning very few marks to important questions like Federation, Provincial Autonomy, Eastern Question, Viceroy's powers etc. calling upon the examinees to write short notes, must be given up.

Regarding the reduction of University fees, for which Prof. K. T. Shah, always fought and shall ceaselessly conduct this fight, the reduction and relief has become inevitable as the number of papers has fallen from 9 to 7 and the remuneration of supervisors has fallen by nearly 50 p. c. Under these circumstances, the Examiner's remuneration must have been proportionately curtailed. Side by side with encouragement to Vernacularisation, more attention must be focused on the better grasp of English by the students enabling them to tide over the difficulty of securing 40 p. c. pass marks.—Yours, etc.

V. M. MANIAR.

Closing Hours Of Liquor Shops

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In a meeting of the Bandra Excise Advisory Board a resolution fixing the closing hours of the Toddy Booths to 8 p.m. was defeated while an amendment approving the present closing hours of 9 p.m. with a strict warning to the shop-keepers to observe punctuality in closing their shops was carried. So far so good. But it is rather strang that the members of the Board had nothing to say against the late closing hours of the foreign liquor shops. Are they aware of the fact that soon after the closing of the country liquor shops and the toddy booths at 9 p.m. the addicts make a gold rush on the "on" foreign liquor shops which are permitted to be kept open till 11 p.m.? What then is the idea of asking the toddy shop-keepers to close punctually at 9 p.m. and saying nothing against the foreign liquor shops doing roaring business between 9 and 11 p.m.?

In a small town like Bandra where all the roads are deserted after 9 p.m. where is the necessity of allowing the foreign liquor shop-keepers to trade till 11 p.m.? Will the Advisory Board raise its powerful voice against it? I sincerely hope it will take up the question in right earnest.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. NATU,
Hon. Secretary,
Suburban Abkari Vigilance Committee.

Ahmedabad's New Park

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sometime ago the Ahmedabad Municipality resolved to lay down a "public garden" in the vicinity of Navrangpara. The site was selected and the estimates for the purchase of required fields were made at the modest sum of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd. Necessary sanction of the Board was taken and the ball was made to roll. After papers were submitted to the Land Acquisition Officer, land was valued at Rs. 8 lakhs, nearly thrice the original estimate

The general public is much perturbed by these news. The garden will be situated at a distance of nearly four miles from the City. The general public with moderate or scanty means will not afford to go there. For whose benefit then is the park to be laid out? Not for the teeming masses, nor for over-burdened clerks, not for over-busy women of the middle-class too. It will be only useful for the rich and wealthy class.

Again the greater portion of the fields that come in the garden area has been brought up by persons who generally traffic in purchase and sale of land. The cultivator is losing his tillage and will be obliged to take up another job. All this, for the enjoyment of society people who have already their private gardens.

If the Municipality really wants to benefit the general public and the middle classes it is in the aptness of things that small gardens should be provided at different places in the city or in the vicinity of city quarters. It is befitting for the Congress Board to spend the well-earned money of the middle classes for the benefit of the wealthy? Taxpayers are incessed at this move of the Congress. Some intend to go to Court to restrain the Municipality from spending such a big amount on such an ill-considered scheme.—Yours, etc.,

VIJIVI.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is a strip of land which covers a distance of about 3 miles and is situates between the Victoria Gardens and Vadala i.e., in the north of the City of Bombay, and the part lying between the G. I. P. Reay Road and Vadala was quite desolate and uninhabitable. But when the Cotton Market was shifted from Colaba to the Sewree Section, this part was getting more and more populated yet this part had neither a Municipal dispensary nor a maternity home and has none uptil now. This being the case, the Bombay Presidency Children Welfare Society has opened a Centre in the heart of the above Section i.e., the Cotton Green some sixteen years back for administrating aid to the children and the women that are pregnant or in the family way. An eminent lady Doctor examines the children and women every Monday and Thursday and renders assistance to the same. The children and the boys of the poor mill-hands are provided with pure and fresh cow milk every day for a nominal price. The orphans get the same gratis. Thus the Centre has proved itself to be of immense use to the poorer classes here.

These being the facts the womenfolk here are getting anxious over the rumour that the centre will be closed for want of funds.

Moreover, such Corporations as "the Merchants Association", "the European Association", "the Rally Brothers" and the Japanese firms are carrying on their business from this place. And so I request them all on behalf of the womenfolk here to ask the Society to continue the centre as before by bringing their moral pressure on its Managing Committee and by giving the same handsome donations for the furtherance of this noble cause and trust that the Millowners who own about twenty mills in this area would be kind enough to continue the centre by giving their liberal contributions to the same.—Yours, etc.

RADHABAI KARANJKAR,
President, Namdeo Womens' Conference, Sewri.

The Minority Question

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—"You can never give too much to the Muslims" observed the late Lokmanya Tilak once. Lokmanya had voiced in that one small sentence a profound truth. With his far-seeing genius and his statesman-like vision he had seen what alarming—proportions this question may not assume if a proper approach with a correct perspective is not made and the question not solved once for ever.

The recent bye-elections have demonstrated the faith of the Muslims in the Congress. More of educative propaganda is still necessary. That would make the exploitation of the credulity and religious susceptibilities of the masses impossible by the reactionaries.

The well-known Karachi resolution of the Congress on fundamental rights guarantees to everyone his religious freedom. In spite of the professions of the Congress and the manifold manifestations of its sincerity why should the Muslims or other minorities still fight shy of it? They feel perhaps that their voice would be drowned and they would have to submit meekly to the majority. This is absolutely a wrong and baseless fear. Truth would assert itself and ultimately triumph. Those Hindus who think that a Hindu Raj would come to be established are living in a fool's paradise. We must hence learn amicably to adjust our differences and play no more the enemy's game. It is useless for the Muslims also to claim that they are a nation. Mr. Jinnah's wrong lead at this juncture has to be greatly deplored. Mr. Jinnah who has lived the life of French Aristocrats and has not tasted the bitter cup of suffering and poverty does not and cannot represent mass-feeling. The attempts of gentlemen like those of the Nawab of Murshidabad deserve all praise.

Let it not then be said that the minorities failed India at the crucial moment of her history.—Yours etc.

HARI MOHAN TIWARI, B.A.

HELP CONGRESS MINISTRY

Shukla's Inaugural Address At Wardha Political Conference

WARDHAGANJ, April 18.

The Hon Mr. R. S. Shukla, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, inaugurated the Wardha District Political Conference at Sonegaon village on the night of Saturday last. He exhorted the people to devote themselves to Khadi, village organisation, village industries and to organise themselves in helping the Congress Ministry in its national programme, so that they can face the bureaucracy with their (people's) support and win liberty for the country.

Mr Shukla pleaded for strong organisations like the Sein Feiners' (of Ireland), who never cared for obstacles in their way. He concluded by appealing them to support the Indian National Congress.

The Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra, Minister, C. P., in the course of his presidential address, removed certain misconceptions and misapprehensions in the minds of some sections of the public regarding the attitude of the Central Provinces Ministry towards the Congress Working Committee's resolution appointing a tribunal in connection with the question of release of Jaffar Hussein

Several resolutions were passed at the Conference, the chief being opposition to the Federation Scheme, as envisaged in the India Act of 1935; requesting the C. P. Ministry for establishing a Military College, for giving compulsory military training in the colleges; reduction in salaries and special allowances of officers; requesting the M.L.A.'s for touring one week in the month in their constituencies for Congress work; supporting the prohibition policy, making the Wardha Taluka or District "dry" by next year; condemning the Wardha District Superintendent of Police for removal of the National Flags from the taxi cars and lorries engaged by the Congress candidates in connection with the Municipal elections; supporting the Vidya Mandir Scheme; and supporting the Government for purchasing Swadeshi articles for Government servants and for discharging the irrecoverable debts.—United Press.

JAPAN'S INVASION OF CHINA

"Communism" Excuse

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—One of the most frequent and spectacular excuses given by the Japanese in defence of Japan's invasion of China is that Japan is conducting a "holy war" in order "to save China from Communism" In order to prevent this facile slogan from doing endless mischief in creating belief by repetition, we need only recall that as early as 1927 the Chinese Government had sternly denounced Communism and that General Chiang Kai-shek has personally directed the campaign against the Communists until finally the remnants of the so-called Red forces were driven to a small corner of the North-West, where they remained quiet and revised their attitude. Even the Japanese themselves must know that few countries have waged war on Communism so persistently during recent years as China.

Simultaneously with the campaign against the Communists China has been rehabilitating the country materially and spiritually. The New Life Movement and the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement have carried the good work into every province. Thousands of schools have been opened, numerous public health services organised, rural centres for the improvement of agricultural methods established, and farmers' co-operatives opened and financed in many parts of the country. Hand in hand with this went on the construction of roads, railways, telephone and telegraph communications and the development of civil aviation, all of which helped to link up every corner of the vast country. Peace and prosperity have reigned over the country during recent years. This has given a great impetus to trade, as shown by the steady increase of the maritime Customs returns during these years.

It is largely the achievement of the Chinese Government in rehabilitating the country and in improving the lot of the people that has led the Communists to change their attitude towards Nanking. Since Japan's invasion of North China inside the Great Wall in 1934 the Communist leaders have made repeated proposals to General Chiang Kai-shek to fight the common foe. But he was cautious and would not have anything to do with them until they were ready to give up their Communistic preaching and join the national forces on his own terms. This they did at the outbreak of the present large-scale hostilities and accepted the Generalissimo's leadership unconditionally.

The truth is that by temperament and tradition the Chinese people are not prone to Communism. Even in North Manchuria, which is so close to Russian influence, there had been no trace of Communistic tendencies among the Chinese people up to the time of the Japanese invasion of 1931. During my five years' stay in North Manchuria I often observed that the average Chinese folk would simply laugh at the idea when Communism was talked about. Similar observations have been made by many impartial observers. On the other hand, it must be observed that the Chinese have never shown any antagonism against Communism or any other kind of "ism" cherished by China's neighbours, because by tradition the Chinese would consider it none of China's business to interfere or bother about the idealogical doctrines of other peoples.

The increase of Communistic activities and the growth of "dangerous thoughts" in Manchuria, as reported lately by the Japanese, are a direct result of Japan's military occupation. It is safe to say that as soon as the Japanese military forces are withdrawn Communism in Manchuria and other parts of China will quickly disappear. On the other hand, even the Japanese must realise that the continuation of Japan's wanton invasion will not only drive the Chinese into the Communists' arms but will also help Communism to bore its way within Japan itself.—Yours, &c.,

C. C. Wang, Former Director General of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

21, Tethill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, April 7.

SATARA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Muslim Congress Candidate

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARAD, April 19.

Mr. Mohamed Mulla of Peth Taluka Valva, District Satara, has accepted the Congress ticket, and is a Congress candidate for the coming D. L. B. election. He is a keen Congress worker and a born-fighter. Above all, he is a farmer in every way to represent the agricultural interests.

UNITED FRONT IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Joshi Welcomes Gandhi Seva Sangha's Move In Organisation Of Labour

NAGPUR, April 19.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of an interview on the unity in labour ranks arrived at Nagpur at the special joint session of the Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation said:—

"I greatly rejoice that the unity between the T. U. C. and the N. T. U. F. has at last been achieved The split that took place in Nagpur at the end of the year 1929 was regretted by all. It is true that it was not surprising that it took place under the circumstances then obtaining. The Trade Union movement was new and large number of men in it were inexperienced. It takes some time to develop the right spirit of accommodation and compromise which is necessary to keep together diverse elements. During the years of the split it became clear to all that the cause of Indian Labour suffered on account of its ranks being divided and the experience gained during that period taught all sections of the movement that unity could only be achieved by a spirit of tolerance and by allowing maximum freedom and imposing minimum coercion.

CONGRESSMEN & T. U. MOVEMENT.

Moreover the nation and international political situation has undergone a great change. This year the Indian National Congress by forming Ministries in several provinces of the country has accepted the position of Governmental responsibility which it did not have in 1929. This has made a great change in the attitude of those Congressmen who have been taking part in the Trade Union Movement. Moreover though it is true that the establishment of comparatively popular Government in the provinces has made it easy to secure to some extent, the Governmental support for the cause of Labour, it is equally true that on account of the fact that these Governments have got popular support, their power of coercion, legislative or executive, has on that account increased. Then again the international situation of to-day is so changed that the communist element in the Trade Union Movement has clearly seen and is actually preaching the necessity of a united front in the Trade Union Movement.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

All these circumstances have helped the achievement of unity. Although unity between the T. U. C. and the N. T. U. F. has been achieved, the spirit of accommodation, compromise and tolerance will be necessary for the continuance and development of this unity. I have every hope that this unity will not only continue but will be strengthened as days go by. Although unity has been achieved between these two groups, there are still some unions like the Ahmedabad Labour Association which are working under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, and which are still out of the National Trade Union Movement. The Gandhi Seva Sangh has decided to take part in the organisation of Labour. There cannot be any monopoly in the work of organising labour.

"I welcome this move on the part of the Gandhi Seva Sangh but I hope that these organisations will soon realise the desirability of making common cause with the National Trade Union Movement.—United Press.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS FOR BURMA INDIAN ASSOCIATION

From Our Correspondent).

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The General Meeting of the Burma Indian Association which had to be adjourned on the previous occasion for want of a quorum was held on Friday evening at the premises of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce with the President Mr. R. G. Iyenger, M. H. R. in the Chair. In opening the meeting the President expressed pleasure and satisfaction to find a big attendance at the meeting. After the adoption of the report of the working of the Association for the year 1937 the election of the office bearers was held and resulted as follows:—Mr. M. M. Rafi, Bar-at-Law, President, Mr. S. N. Haji, M. H. R. and Mr. M. I. Keekeebhai, Vice-Presidents. Mr. B. K. Dadachanji, Advocate and the President of the Burma Congress Committee as Hony. Secretary and Mr. M. D. Dadabhoy as Hony. Treasurer. Before vacating the Chair Mr. Iyenger thanked the members for their co-operation and help during the tenure of his office and said he was glad that they had chosen a very clever and capable man as their President for the current year in whom the Association could have every confidence for its progress.

REFERENCES TO CONGRESS MINISTERS

During the last session of the House of Representatives pointed references were made to the activities of the Congress Ministers in the different provinces in India by the members of the opposition particularly the members of the Thakin Party, but the Premier and the Burma Ministers never lost the opportunity to criticise the actions of the Congress Ministers in such a manner that the Ministers deserved all the credit as they took the lead in many an important matter and showed the Congress Ministers the way to act. During the session series of adjournment motions were moved by the members of the opposition almost day after day to discuss the strike situation in the oil field areas as well as to criticise the high handed actions of the police and other officials specially in dealing with the women who took part in the strike, and these members always referred to various activities of the Congress Ministers in the interest of the general public and for the welfare of the people, always treating such matters in the most sympathetic and kind manner.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., arrived here on Saturday afternoon by the Imperial flying boat from Calcutta and was accorded a reception by the leading Indian businessmen of the city at the wharf when he alighted from the launch which brought him ashore from the flying boat from the mouth of the Rangoon River. Secretary of Rotary Club of Rangoon were among others present at the wharf to welcome him. He was profusely garlanded and introduced to those present. The object of his visit to Burma is to pay the official call at the Rotary Governor to Rotary Clubs in Rangoon and Thayetmyo in Upper Burma and to look after the business affairs with which he is connected.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES

Compromise Accepted Sequel To Zemindar-Congress Agreement

PATNA, April 20.

To-day's sitting of the Bihar Legislative Assembly was one of the most significant ones during this session.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha) accepted the amendment moved by Mr. C. P. N. Sinha, the Opposition Leader, to the Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, fixing the taxation rate at two annas and two pies in the rupee on incomes of Rs. 1 lakh and upwards, instead of graduated scale of taxation rising to four annas maximum, as was originally provided for in the Bill.

SEQUEL TO AGREEMENT

It is understood that, as one of the Congress M.L.A.'s observed, the House's acceptance of this Amendment is a result of an agreement arrived at yesterday between the Congress Government and the Zamindars.

The Clause to which the Amendment was moved, has been passed over to a later period.

During lunch, an emergent meeting of the Congress Assembly Party was held, probably to discuss the question.

MUSLIM OPPOSITION.

The Muslim Independent Party challenged divisions on every Clause, in pursuance of the statement made by their representative the other day in the House on the question relating to the Wakf property exemption, that they would oppose the entire measure.

Speaking on the Amendment moved by Mr Sinha, Mr. Yunus, Leader of the Muslim Independent Party, remarked that the proposal was unfair to the small Zamindars and that the Muslims made a grievance of it.

It appears that the Bill will take some days for discussion, as the Muslim Independent Party is likely to continue challenging divisions on every clause of the Bill —United Press.

World of Wireless

Can Broadcasting Prevent War?

Wireless Is Likely To Produce International Peace

During the first thirty-odd years of its brief history wireless has proved itself, unlike so many other scientific discoveries, to be mainly an agent for good to mankind. It has speeded up, cheapened and made more easy communication between one part of the world and another. It has saved innumerable ships from disaster and has brought aid that could otherwise never have come to those that were already in difficulties. It is largely responsible for the safety of aircraft; without it the world's great air routes could probably not have been developed. In the form of broadcasting wireless has brightened the lives of millions by bringing entertainment into their homes.

Can wireless add to the benefits that it has already conferred upon us by becoming an important factor in the prevention of war? I believe that it can, thought at first sight it might seem that broadcasting was more likely to cause war than to prevent it.

In many countries the possibilities of broadcasting for political purposes have been exploited to the full. If Ruritania dislikes the manners, the customs and the general goings-on of its neighbours in Urbania, it is a simple and not over costly matter to erect a high-power station near the frontier from which a flood of oratory, highly objectionable to the Urbanian authorities, can be poured into their country.

Urbania protests, and Ruritania replies in terms of the utmost courtesy that she is merely giving her subjects lessons in the Urbanian language with a view to cementing the friendship between the two countries.

RETALIATION

Urbania then discovers that her own people are being provided with an inadequate entertainment service by the broadcasting existing within her borders. A high-power station is necessary, and the local equivalent of Parliament eagerly votes the money, which they have been assured is necessary to provide their countrymen with the entertainment for which they crave. Curiously enough, the Urbanian engineers discover that the only suitable site for the new station is one not far removed from the Ruritanian frontier and at no great distance from Ruritania's high-powered station.

When the new station comes into operation Urbania proceeds to give lessons in Ruritanian to her citizens. Through some strange concatenation of events the only time at which language professors (all of whom prove to be remarkably good orators) are available is just that at which Ruritania is giving her lessons in Urbanian. It is, of course, particularly unfortunate that the Urbanian station should have been compelled, in order to cover its own country, to have an output power about three times that of Ruritania's; still more unfortunate that the wavelengths of the two stations are so close to one another that the Ruritanian transmitter is heteredyned, jammed or drowned.

Purely in self-defence the Ruritanian Parliament votes the money required for increasing ten-fold the power of the Ruritain station. And so it goes on:

The picture is not over-drawn. There are several parts of Europe in which such war in the ether exists, and it was very largely the political and propaganda aspects of wireless that prevented a completely satisfactory wavelength distribution from being reached at the conference which produced the last wavelength plan.

SCRAPS OF PAPER

Further, though most European countries did eventually sign an agreement, there were several who did so with reservations or with their tongues in their cheeks—the two are very much the same thing in the end. In any event we find that not a few countries whose representatives did sign the agreement have shown by their subsequent actions that they did not take very seriously either the clauses about wavelength wandering or those which limit output power.

So far so bad. Europe is continually squabbling over broadcasting, and all is by no means peace in America, where Mexico and South American authorities have found themselves unable to see eye to eye (or should one say to listen ear to ear?) with those of the United States. Even the Far East in these progressive days is not without its problems of wavelength allocation.

But when all is said and done, wireless—and particularly broadcasting—is far more likely to produce peace than war. In ancient days warfare was merely one of the manly sports. The Spartans made the peace-time life of their young men so unutterably boring that all looked forward to war as a relief from the horrors of peace. But nothing of the kind prevails in the modern world. Your Alexander, your Julius Caesar, your Attila simply do not exist, because it is realised now-a-days that such a thing as complete conquest in impossible.

Almost every modern war has arisen as the result of a misunderstanding or a series of misunderstandings. That is where broadcasting comes in. It is the finest means that the world has ever possessed of enabling civilised nations to understand events and to understand one another. And, very definitely, through the medium of the wireless set civilised nations are coming to understand one another better and better.

In these days of sensitive all-wave receiving sets and high-powered transmitting stations the great majority of listeners are able to hear programmes from a dozen or more European countries, to say nothing of America. France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Denmark are no longer, even to the stay-at-homes, countries which exist only upon the map. Evening by evening the receiving set brings us into the closest contact with them, for we enjoy in our own homes the entertainment which their stations provide. Somewhat to our surprise, perhaps we find a Shakespeare play coming from Kalundberg, or one by Bernard Shaw from Vienna. We have, too, lessons in German, French, Italian and Spanish from our own stations, whereby thousands of listeners have acquired, at any rate, a speaking acquaintance with these languages. And this is not all. The man-in-the street who has never left his home town assimilates through the medium of the wireless set something of the life and of the atmosphere of foreign countries. There is no doubt that broadcasting is drawing the nations of the world much closer together.

I am not saying that wireless can in every case prevent a war from breaking out. Sometimes events move so rapidly and international hatred is so quickly aroused that the beginning of hostilities may be almost inevitable. But I do believe that even if war is started wireless may hasten its conclusion.

HOW GREAT WAR ENDED.

There can be little doubt that the Great War ended when it did not so much on account of feats of arms as on account of a gradual change of mind amongst the nations concerned. This change of mind was brought about mainly by propaganda—and that was before the days when broadcasting existed.

To-day rather more than two-thirds of the homes of our own country have their wireless sets, and the proportion is not a very great deal less for most of the countries of Europe. As month follows month the number of receiving sets increases by leaps and bounds. Towards the end of the Great War propaganda reached a few people by means of leaflets dropped from aeroplanes and similar expedients. In any future war it would reach the great majority of the population through the agency of the wireless receiving set.

No country could possibly call in or cause to be dismantled all wireless sets belonging to its population, nor would it desire to do so, as it would lose a valuable means of communicating with the people. No matter how strict the censorship upon the Press, it would be a matter of complete impossibility to prevent news from leaking through to the populace.

Broadcasting may not be able to prevent the outbreak of war, but, personally, I believe that it will be one of the most potent factors in bringing to a rapid end any war that may occur in the future.—"Wireless World."

BBC'S PLANS FOR THE CRICKET SEASON

Special Transmission For Test Match Broadcasts

What is, in effect, the first alternative programme to be broadcast in the transmissions from Daventry will be available to overseas listeners on each day of the forthcoming cricket Test Matches between England and Australia

The B.B.C. has arranged for a transmitter at Daventry, working on a suitable frequency, to be devoted exclusively to the continuous broadcasting from the ground of ball-by-ball descriptions of the play. Transmission of these descriptions will begin at 2 p. m. G.M.T., and will continue until close of play.

Appreciation of Australia's intense interest in the progress of the Tests dictated the B.B.C.'s desire to provide, in conjunction with the Australian broadcasting authorities, the fullest possible service for listeners in the Commonwealth. The B.B.C. was prepared to devote a transmitter to a ball-by-ball description of the game throughout the period of each day's play, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory reception in Australia during the early hours of the day, and also to suit the convenience of the authorities in Australia (where the Australian Broadcasting Commission is co-operating with a large group of B-class stations), it was decided to restrict the period of the service to the hours detailed above. This special transmission, which will be directed on Australia, will, of course, be at the service of the Australian authorities for local broadcasting.

Australian commentators, who have come to England especially for the purpose, will give the descriptions which will be broadcast in the special transmission.

Commentaries on the Tests for listeners to Transmissions 2 and 3 of the service from Daventry will be broadcast at intervals during the normal programmes, which will, of course, be radiated on the usual frequencies simultaneously with the special transmission.

The dates of the Test Matches are: June 10, 11, 13, and 14, at Nottingham; June 24, 25, 27, and 28, at Lord's, London; July 8, 9, 11, and 12, at Manchester; July 22, 23, 25, and 26, at Leeds; and August 20, 22, 23, and 24, at the Oval, London.

COVERAGE OF AUSTRALIANS' TOUR.

Special arrangements are also being made to ensure that by means of running commentaries and eye-witness accounts the Australian team's more important matches will be adequately covered in the programmes from Daventry Two or three hours after a game an eye-witness account, giving a complete picture of the day's events, will be broadcast in the first part of Transmission 4 by a recognised cricket authority, and commentaries direct from the ground will frequently be heard in Transmission 3.

(Continued from Col. 4).

Race between Oxford and Cambridge will also be seen in the programmes from Alexandra Palace. An animated chart will enable viewers to follow the progress of the boats during the first part of the race, and then a camera equipped with telephoto lens will bring to viewers' screen the crews passing the winning post. Two other cameras will be used to give shots of the crews afloat after the finish, and close-ups as they bring in their boats. Sound commentaries, first by John Snagge, and then by Howard Marshall, will accompany the pictures.

Other forthcoming events at which it is expected that the BBC's television cameras will be present include the Lawn-Tennis Championships at Wimbledon and the final ties at Hurlingham for two noted polo trophies—the Whitney Cup and the Empire Cup.

All these broadcasts are carried out by the mobile television unit, which establishes a radio link with the sound and vision transmitters at Alexandra Palace. On the occasion of the broadcast from Twickenham, the unit was about 14 miles away from Alexandra Palace, representing one of the greatest distances over which a television outside broadcast has been achieved.

SPORTING EVENTS IN TELEVISION

BBC Mobile Unit At Famous Contests

For the first time the whole of a football match—the recent Calcutta Cup Rugby game between England and Scotland at Twickenham—has been televised by the BBC. Three cameras, placed thirty feet from the ground were used: one next to the box from which the sound commentary was given, and two opposite the respective twenty-five yards lines. It was thus possible to cover the whole field in plan views and in close-ups. Viewers were able to follow the game without difficulty, and excellent views were obtained of the presentation of the players to his Majesty the King, who, with the [illegible], saw the match.

Permanent television camera booths have now been built in the West Stand on the Twickenham ground—a development that reflects the close attention that the BBC is giving to the televising of important open-air sporting events. During recent weeks a Women's International hockey match has been successfully projected from the famous cricket ground at Kennington Oval, London,—a broadcast that has confirmed the technical possibility of televising cricket matches from London grounds—and viewers were given a continuous picture of the Oxford and Combridge inter-Varsity sports at the White City, London, including events such as pole-vaulting, discus-throwing, and the high-jump.

The finish of this year's Boat

(Continued in column 3.)

Govt. Have Failed To Save Zanzibar Indians

Boycott Committee's Appeal To Nation To Protect Rights Of Countrymen Abroad By Giving Up Use Of Cloves

The following brief history of the trouble in Zanzibar has been circulated by the Secretary of the Clove Boycott Committee to all the Congress organisations in the country:

Connection of India with Zanzibar is many many centuries old. In fact, Indian merchants were in trade relations with that country long before any European set foot there, and it was mainly to protect the interests of Indians already settled in Zanzibar that the first British Consulate was established there in the forties of the last century.

As is well known, Zanzibar is the home of cloves. Until July 1934 nearly 90 per cent of the trade in cloves which form the staple industry of the country was in the hands of the Indians. In that fateful year the Government of Zanzibar or rather the Colonial Office of the British Government, for reasons best known to themselves, introduced a series of laws or Decrees whereby.

A corporation known as the Clove Growers Association and controlled entirely by European Officials was set up. This Association is a monopolistic body enjoying the exclusive right of internal and external trade in cloves

Indians most of whom are connected with clove trade in one form or another, were, for all practical purposes, deprived of their long enjoyed trading rights.

A moratorium was set up which has successfullly prevented Indians from recovering moneys due to them from Arabs and Africans.

Galling and humiliating restrictions were imposed upon the right of Indians to buy land directly from Arabs and Africans and Indians were subjected to many other hardships and difficulties.

GOVERNMENTS' FAILURE.

It is extremely regrettable that the Government of India after about three years negotiations with the Colonial Office and the Government of Zanzibar completely failed to bring any relief to their nationals in Zanzibar.

About the middle of 1937 Congress took up the cause of their countrymen in Zanzibar. Being convinced that the only way to obtain repeal or substantial modification of the unjust laws operating against Indians in Zanzibar was to impose an embargo upon the import of cloves into India, Congress decided to organize a complete boycott of import, sale and the use of cloves.

As the boycott movement became more and more effective, prices of cloves still left in the country soared higher and higher so much so that in February last they stood over 100 per cent higher than what they were last year. The temptation to make easy money proved too much for some of the unpatriotic and greedy dealers who encouraged and supported by the Clove Growers Association of Zanzibar began to smuggle cloves into India by having recourse to all sorts of shady and underhand methods. Congress came to the conclusion that the nefarious and anti-national activities of these undesirable dealers could be successfully frustrated if only Indians voluntarily abstained from the use of cloves in any form or shape.

DON'T USE CLOVE.

Congress is satisfied that the obstinate and prejudiced Government of Zanzibar will not rescind the unjust laws passed against Indians so long as it is not brought home to them that Indians in India will have nothing to do with cloves until the trading rights of Zanzibar Indians are restored and justice done to them.

Under these circumstances Congress most earnestly appealed to all their countrymen in India, no matter what their political creed may be, to voluntarily abstain from the use of cloves. It also appeals to all importers and dealers in cloves to refrain from trading in cloves and to have their stocks sealed or handed over to Congress organisations for safe custody till the boycott is lifted.

Be it remembered that the success or failure of the boycott of cloves will affect not only the 15,000 of our compatriots who have settled down in Zanzibar but the future of nearly 25 lakhs of Indians residing in the various British Colonies, Dominions and Protectorates.

Needless to say that if the boycott fails our brothern in Zanzibar will be doomed for ever and the honour of India will suffer.

ENJOY SAFE DRIVING

AVOID WORRY AND THE "TROUBLE ZONE"

90%
of all Tyre Troubles occur in the last
10%
of Tyre Life
Safety
IN ALL DIRECTIONS
See how the sturdy diamond blocks in the centre of the ALL-WEATHER Tread provide sharp-edged, deep-biting resistance to skidding at any angle—FORWARDS, BACKWARDS, or SIDEWAYS.
N
W
E
S

Turn your back on the workaday world. Face the wide open road. But go in a car that keeps you out of the "Trouble Zone"—a car fitted with safe, new Goodyear Tyres.

THEN you can get the most from your driving. You'll know that, come what may, no matter what the road has to offer, your tyres afford maximum protection against all tyre troubles that may mean delays, inconvenience or even accident.

Fit new Goodyears and travel comfortably, swiftly, safely.

GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE, THE WORLD OVER, RIDE ON GOODYEAR TYRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE

G.P.3

MADE IN INDIA— SPECIALISED FOR INDIAN SERVICE

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Sharp Improvement In Dollar

BOMBAY, April 20

NEW YORK COTTON

Market staged quiet session due to poor Liverpool advices. Anticipation of constructive Washington developments prevented weighty selling.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

London exchanges opened easy with sterling dollar at 4.99.50. After little improvement, eased to 4.98.43 at the close.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Market opened steady with May 0.83 7/8. Prices improved to 0.84 3/8 on better speculative support induced by firmer Liverpool cables.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 20

Previous closing	8.82
To-day's opening	8.83
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.78
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938

Liverpool, April 20

Previous closing	4.84
To-day's opening	4.81
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	4.79
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 162
July August	Rs. 165

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 20

New York cotton market staged quiet session due to poor Liverpool advices, but anticipation of constructive Washington developments prevented weighty selling.

Trading in May option opened at 8.83 i.e. one point higher than previous closing. Prices later improved on speculative buying May touching 8.84, undertone was quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 20

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.89/8.88) 8.83/8.83
July (8.96/8.96) 8.91/8.90
October (9.03/9.02) 8.99/8.98

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 20

May (4.84)	4.82
July (4.93)	4.92
May (6.77)	6.68
July (6.88)	6.79

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 20

Broach cotton after a quiet opening in response to poor foreign advices improved on some speculative buying activity. Closed steady with July August at Rs. 166/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 20

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

There was no sale to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 5/16 paid and value
Dunlop April (£20 1/4) £20 1/4
Lightning April (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8 value) 6 1/16 buyers
Forward July September (6 1/4 paid and sellers) 6 3/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£13 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 20

Tin (£170 3/4 buyers £171 buyers. Steady) £170 buyers £170 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Easy) £15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/2 to £45 1/2) £44 to £45

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 20

Previous closing	4.99 1/2
To-day's opening	4.99 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.98 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 20

Previous closing	5.00.18
To-day's opening	4.99.50
To-day's closing	4.98.43

FRANC RATE

London, April 20

Previous closing	158.15
To-day's opening	158.31
To-day's closing	158.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 20

London exchanges opened easy with sterling dollar quoted at 4.99.50 and improved little to 4.99.68. Fluctuations were confined to narrow range and business remained small.

Franc opened at 158.31. After improving little to 158.18 moved erratically within narrow range then remaining stationary at 158.21.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (11.884) 11.882
New York on Bombay (37.69) 37.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.15) 95.05
London on Shanghai (1-1 3/8 nominal) 1-1 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 20

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little general selling. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 20

Spot	(18 15/16d.)	18 13/16d.
Forward	(18 5/8d.)	18 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 20

London Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 20

Silver ready	49	9	0
Silver Vaishakh	49	3	0
Silver Jeth	49	1	0
Gold ready	34	13	0
Gold Vaishakh	34	12	0
Gold Jeth	34	11	0
Sovereign	22	13	9

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 20

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 82, July at 81 1/4 and October at 80. The market was quiet at opening due to reactionary overnight overseas advices but improved quickly on Australian buying together with possibility of Italian inquiry owing to droughts there.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 20

Chicago wheat market opened steady at May 0.83 7/8. Prices later improved further on better speculative support induced by firmer Liverpool cables. May touching at 0.84 3/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 20

Wheat May	4	7	3
Wheat September	4	8	0
Linseed May	7	5	9
Linseed September	7	7	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 20

The wheat market closed to-day at May 82.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 98-12-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 20
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4 ex div) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109 1/4) £109
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59 (£104) £104

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/4) £107 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/8) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/8) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 20

London stock exchange presented very poor session in absence of any fresh incentive.

Giltedged securities were dull. Three and half per cent was quoted at £93 1/4 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-4 1/2) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-7 1/2) 60
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (30-10 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-9) 32-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2
Sao Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£27) £26 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (30-3) 30-3
Unilever Ordinary (37-10 1/2) 38-9
Ford Motors (20-3) 20-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£63 1/2) £62 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-10 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Carreas A (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 138-1 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (99-3) 98-6
Bedfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (38) 38-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (41-9) 41-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-4 1/2) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 47 5/8) dol 46 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-1 1/2
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donard Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (26-6) 26-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-3
Gule Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25) 24-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-6) 10-6
Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £16 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portland (83-9) 83-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 96-3
Sub Nigel (£9 5/8) £9 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 25
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 77-6
Burma Oil (111-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-1 1/2
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 5/8) £37 7/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£58) £57 1/4
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Southern Def (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
London Transport 5 p.c. (£128) £128
London Transport "C" (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 20

On the Stock Exchange the imminence of the budget day together with the lack of any American encouragement, combined to produce a quiet session. Consequently some dullness was apparent though strong Paris support subsequently minimised losses among her favourites.

Commodities: Cocoa eased in sympathy with New York otherwise featureless.

Foreign exchanges: American dollar improved sharply on continental bear covering.

Wall Street opened quietly easier.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 19.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers £11/18/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers £12/17/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers £13/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull cont c.i.f. ton April sellers £11/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers £11/15/0

LINSEED OIL

London, April 19.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May sellers 25/3
Linseed oil London per cwt naked June Aug. paid 25/1 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 19.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 £79 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £93
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 Ex Dividend £112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £75 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 ..... £102 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £103 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 ..... £113
Victory Bonds £111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A. and China £12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. £92 1/2
National Bank of India £39 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £9 5/8

TENDERS FOR STERLING

BOMBAY: April 20.

On Wednesday, the 20th April, 1936, tenders to the amount of £70,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and rejected.

£5,00,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 27th April, 1938, on the same conditions as previously announced.—A.P.

UNITY IN LABOUR RANKS

NAGPUR: April 19.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Treasurer of the United All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of an interview on the question of unity in labour ranks, said:—

I and friends who think along with me welcome the Trade Union unity from the bottom of our heart. Since the Nagpur split in 1929 the clash between the revolutionary and reformist stations of the working class movement has brought about bad result in working class organisations. The split was utilised by the employers to worsen the working class conditions and launch a widespread offensive from all sides, and the split was the main reason as to why the working class could not successfully check this offensive.

The split not only weakened the present organisations but prevented us from concentrating on broadening the basis of our organisations, thus covering wider tracts. There are other bad effects too, which we have already suffered from and during the last few years there was genuine desire on both sides to come to some close understanding due to the prevailing bad situation. The international situation also helped us to come to this realisation. —United Press

Allahabad.—After a protracted struggle the Railway Coolies' Union of Allahabad has secured redress of their grievances, whereby the tax charged from them will be reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 and the badges for which they pay Rs. 5 now will be given free. The Union will also be paid Rs. 75 annually which is now paid to the contractor. The Union is trying to get the system of employment through the contractor abolished.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 20

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 47 1/8) dol 45 1/2
General Motor (dol 33 1/4) dol 32 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 5/8) dol 28 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 102 1/2) unquoted.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 15th day of April, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,28,72,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	181,01,47,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,87,74,000
Total Notes issued	214,17,93,000
Total Liabilities	214,17,93,000
Ratio of Total of A to 57.532 per cent.	Liabilities:

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,56,55,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,39,17,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,17,93,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 15th April, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	15,08,92,000
(b) Banks	12,32,98,000
(c) Others	56,57,000
Bills Payable	9,72,000
Other Liabilities	65,88,000
Rupees	38,74,07,000

*Includes £179,800 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	25,28,67,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,000
Rupee Coin	4,61,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,27,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	75,000
(b) External	..
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	2,50,000
Balances held abroad !	5,33,55,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	36,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	7,08,74,000
Other Assets	54,93,000
Rupees	38,74,07,000

! Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

A Reserve Bank of India communique states:—

On Wednesday, the 20th April 1938, tenders to the amount of £70,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and rejected.

£500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 27th April 1938, on the same conditions as previously announced.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, April 20.

Closing quotations at 5 p.m. were as under:—

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1435
Arun	400
Arvind	1135
Asok	385
B. Dyeing	837/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	191
Century	237/8
Central India	232/8
Colaba	147/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	151/4
Indore	62
Jubilee	221/14
Kohinoor	263/12
Laxmi Cotton	495
Mysore	95
Marsden	115
Morarji	1070
New Great	231/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	76/14
Swadeshi	200
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electrics	131/4
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	125/10
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	325
Associated Cements	120
Belap	155
Bombay Burma New	190
Bombay Burma Old	542/8
Bombay Steam	215
Bombay Telephone	93
Burma Corporation	6/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/7
Dalmia Cement	8/7
Indian Bleaching	139/6
Industrial Investment Tr.	41
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	28
Mysore Sugar	23
Por. Canning	690
Premier Construction	62/4
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	45/4
Tata Oil	28
Tata Steel Ordy.	228
Tata Steel Defd.	990

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	41/8
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	424
Kankanarrah	324
Lawrence	328
Reliance	57

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 19.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	5.00.18
Paris	158.15
Berlin	12.41 1/2
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.02 1/4
Amsterdam	8.97 5/16
Brussels	29.63 1/4
Milan	95.05
Berne	21.69 1/8
Prague	unchanged

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 20

L Triestino ss Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons, Captain U Chinco arrived from Trieste via Venice, Brindisi, Port Said, Djibouti and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Barenfels of 4679 reg tons, Captain C Kroncke arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Antwerp, Malta, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain R B Beck arrived from Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo with general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Cowrie of 3840 reg tons, C. G. Graham arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons, Captain J. V. Griffiths arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Mangalore with rice, timber and general cargo.

SAILED

L Triestino ss Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons, Captain U Chinca sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain E Shepherd sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 20-4-38.

S S Cathay (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Borneo Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore.

S S Baroda (M M) for Kathiawar Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Nowshera (M M) for Colombo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 20

3 Barenfels 4679 N F, N F, L Edwards.
4 Baron Ailsa 2147 Hull 26-4 K Devchand.
5 Skagerk 2315 New York 22-4 Volkart Bros.
6 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 23-4 M M
7 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 23-4 K Nixon.
8 Nowshera 4875 Rangoon 21-4 M M
11 Clan Ranald 3379 Marmagoa 23-4 J Finlay
14 Dunavis 3582 Port Said for orders 23-4 The Oil Seed T.
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 23-4 L Edwards.

Victoria Dock

3 Barala 1899 Persian Gulf, 20-4 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 21-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Englestan 2966 Rangoon 24-4 Scindia S N
C/R Jalavijaya 2297 Akyab N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comoria 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 23-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 18-4-38 K Nixon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards
Marken 20-4-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 25-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 24-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 22-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 18-4-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Varsova 22-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalaputra 23-4-38 Scindia S N

FROM MOULMEIN

Sirsa 21-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Gogra 18-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 21-4-38 M M
Kybfels 20-4-38 Lionel Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 11-5-38 M M
Strathnaver 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR HULL

Baron Ailsa 26-4-38 K Devchand

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfel 24-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 24-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 26-4-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 20-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N

FOR RANGOON

Englestan 24-4-38 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Baroda 27-4-38 M M
Vasna 21-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Barenfels 22-4-38 L Edwards
Nalgora 23-4-38 M M
City of Canterbury 23-4-38 K Nixon
Vita 23-4-38 M M

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Hoegh Silverstar 18-4-38
S S Jalavijaya 19-4-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 19-4-38
S S Nagoto Maru (boats American cotton) 19-4-38
S S Kybfels 19-4-38
S S City of Birmingham 19-4-38

EXPORTS

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 1280 bags gr nut cakes K Devchand; 1333 bags gr nut cakes M Bhuta; 123 bags gr nut kernals M Bhuta; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake Cotton Agents; 53 bales cotton fly V A Save; 125 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 76 bales cotton waste G Gabriel; 1650 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 1280 bags myrabollams M Chunilal.

For Marseilles: 70 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 220 bales raw cotton Bombay Co.

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 1365 bags gr nut cakes M B Kaisha; 30 drums magnesium chloride P Mangesia Works; 54 bags kang grain A Virji; 50 bags gum E Valimahomed; 5120 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 160 bags cassein D K Thacker; 55 bales cotton fly Champaklal.

For Burgas: 50 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp: 15 bales cotton fly V A Save; 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2000 pkts copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 115 bags mustard seed V Khimji; 160 bags kardi seed V Khimji; 28 drums waste films S D Engineer; 110 bales raw cotton S Karamsi; 550 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 1221 bags crushed bones Croft Mody.

For Rotterdam: 8000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Gefle: 30 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Oslo: 500 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Stockholm: 50 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Gdynia: 98 bales cotton rags Overseas Ctn Waste; 110 bales raw cotton A Podar.

For Alexandretta: 50 bales grey cotton yarn Sassoon J David.

For Klaipeda: 30 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Skagerak for New York: 32 bags pistachio nuts L M Rajgor.

For Philadelphia: 26 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 12800 bags gr nuts K Devchand

For Thessaloniki: 50 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Baron Ailsa for Hull: 13965 bags linseed Cotton Agents; 3600 bags linseed B Praladrai; 17790 bags linseed M Bhuta.

S S Marken for Sydney: 124 bags myrabollams N Bhagwandas.

S S Daxavis for Port Said (for orders) 26663 bags linseed The Oil Seeds Trading.

S S Cathay for Sydney: 28 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 945 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Nagasaki: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Kinshu: 400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Circassia Agents Anchor Line Ltd from Glasgow: 68 cases cottons; 72 cases sewing ctn thread on reels; 249 cases whisky; 53 cases wine; 1101 cases beer; 110 hhds ale; 350 cases pitch; 5225 pieces fire bricks; 200 pieces c i cisterns 184 pieces sau eware; 47 pieces c i sluice valves; 120 D/bags stl spikers; 93 cases stl bars; 97 bags bolts and nuts; 449 bgs stl rivets; 58 lse stl axles.

From Liverpool: 241 cases tiles; 84 cases stl hoops; 369 cases machy; 235 cases cottons; 122 lse pneu covers; 156 cases w i flats and rounds; 135 bundles stl springs; 200 pieces c i pipes; 66 cases pitch; 100 cases non-alcoholic cordials; 60 lse pneu tyres; 150 bags soda ash; 40 kegs muriate of ammonia; 34 cases cigarettes; 315 cases lubg oil; 924 cases cement pipes; 75 ctns accumulators.

From Alexandria: 377 bales cotton.

M V Villar Parosa Agents L Triestino from Leghorn: 3361 pieces marble slabs; 200 bags litopone.

From Genoa: 175 cases school slates; 550 bags marble chips; 71 cases spun silk yarn; 50 bottles quicksilver; 160 carboys volkardol.

From Naples: 113 bags extracted cloves.

S S Strathallan Agents M Mackenzie from Gothenburg: 81 cases machy parts.

From Basle: 137 cases aniline colour; 100 kegs prismatic hyposulphite.

From Zurich: 55 cases art silk embd stn goods.

From London: 77 cases bacon; 53 cases cigarettes; 45 kegs phyposulphite of soda; 312 cases whisky; 354 ingots white metal scrap; 126 pkgs wood pulp boards.

From Aden: 100 bags cloves.

From Marseilles: 120 bags almonds; 157 cases brandy; 50 bundles soap; 135 cases soap.

From Port Sudan: 125 bales cotton.

Foreign Cotton Markets

FOREIGN AND LOCAL LIQUIDATION

Markets Affected Favourably By Decline In Securities

Bombay, April 20.

Scepticism over President Roosevelt's spending plans doubts regarding the Tax Bill outcome, the decline in Securities and the weakness of outside markets adversely influenced the American cotton markets on Tuesday. Buyers were reluctant to proceed with their activities while considerable liquidation on the part of both local and foreign interests appeared causing a decline of 13 to 15 point. in prices. It is also reported that the 2 million increase in acreage allotment has been confirmed by the A.A.A.

The New York cotton market opened with a decidedly downward trend, May position being quoted at a decline of nine points to 8.88. Discouraging advices from Liverpool and Bombay and liquidation in May were the causes for the opening decline However, scarcity of contracts was a factor of steadying influence. The rate gradually improved to 8.94—03 the highest for the day.

But at this level, market was faced with liquidation on the part of local and foreign interests. This factor coupled with the weakness of Stock market and other outside markets hastened the downward trend. The rate for May contract declined steadily and touched the lowest for the day at 8.81—16. Buyers were restrained by the uncertainty regarding the outcome of President Roosevelt's spending programme and the Tax Bill. Market closed with May contract standing at a loss of 15 points to 8.82. Spot market closed at 8.88—15.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

In sympathy with the weakness of New York futures, the New Orleans market also suffered a setback. May and July contracts closed at 8.97—12 and 9.00—14 Spot market finished at 9.08—11.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Liverpool cotton market opened somewhat lower than expected, May contract being quoted at a rise of only 6 points to 4.84 though expected to be 10 points higher. The market encountered liquidation on the part of general and Bombay interests. But covering by local shorts appeared and the rate temporarily touched 4.66+08 the highest level for the day.

The upward trend however, was checked at this stage as fresh liquidating orders were placed through. Besides there was considerable realising on the part of professionals. The rate for May receded to 4.83+05 the lowest for the day. But straddle buying against New York imparted some sort of steadiness to the market which finally closed with May standing at a rise of six points to 4.84. Spot market closed at 4.96+07.

EAST INDIAN.

A more or less steady attitude was in evidence here. May and July contracts closed at 4.09.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Though there was nothing interesting to note, altogether a steady price level was kept up due to absence of offerings. Giza May closed at 6.73+02 and Upper May at 5.79+02.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET

In the Alexandrian market Sakel was somewhat easy, May position being finally quoted at a decline of 4 points to 12.67. Giza May and Upper April finished at 12.23+07 and 10.08+04.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following letter from their London firm.—

Dull conditions have ruled during the past week and prices are slightly lower on balance. Owing to the widening of the spread between Bombay and New York, fairly active straddle reversing was witnesses but the resultant release of contracts was partially absorbed by the trade as mills still have a quantity of price fixing engagements to be completed before the expiration of the July delivery.

In the latter part of the week speculative interest was stimulated by the news that President Roosevelt hoped to encourage a trade revival by large-scale Government spending involving a sum of dol 1,500,000,000. The action of the House of Representatives in defeating the Administration Reorganization Bill was another helpful market factor creating more confidence in the political and business outlook. It was reported that in the previous week 73,000 bales entered the Government loan, the largest amount for some considerable time. There are still no indications of any improvement in the domestic mill situation and mill curtailment is increasing. Sales of several million yards of cotton goods were reported but this business resulted from a decision by the mills to accept a price cut of a quarter cent. Outside America the situation is no better.

Crop prospects are favourable to date, preparation and planting about normally advanced over most of the belt. Heavy rains have fallen over the entire belt, the downpour being heaviest in the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States where moisture was deficient during January and February. The soil now has adequate moisture and dry rather than wet weather for the balance of this month is needed to secure a satisfactory start for the crop.

Private estimates of acreage issued recently vary considerably, one forecast being as low as 24,880,000 acres, while another gives a high figure of 27,850,000 acres. In view of the easing of the European political tension and the intention of the American Administration to bring about a trade revival, we consider the outlook to be more hopeful. The fact that Cotton has ruled comparatively steady in face of past depressing influences leads us to believe that a return of confidence in general would be quickly reflected in the price of this commodity. We therefore continue to advise purchases on all recessions.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest (11-29 a.m.)	8.94
N. Y. May Lowest (2-57 p.m.)	8.81
Liverpool May Highest	4.86
Liverpool May Lowest	4.83

Messrs. Patel Bros have received from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Market dominated by inflationary interpretation of President's proposals; outcome dependent public psychology Congress attitude, freezing weather forces much replanting delaying start crop. Domestic sales cloth broaden sharply on cotton rise.

New York:—Market apathetic Roosevelt' spending programme and also apprehensive Tax Bill waiting outcome both. Dry goods picked up considerably last ten days.

Some liquidation, foreign hedging, sentiment mixed.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd., have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Market would have been better but for Bombay cotton market. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call'.

Considerable long liquidation general and by Bombay. Locals bought against sales in New York representing straddle profit-taking. Cannot see much advance unless trade improves.

New York:—Market reacted on foreign and local liquidation.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Market affected unfavourably by decline in Securities. No progress has been made with Tax Bill. 2,000,000 increase acreage allotment confirmed, May liquidation continuing. Trading market.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Cotton realisation that effect spending programme likely slow in developing dampening bullish enthusiasm while hedges against outside growths being placed this market

Poor offtake reflecting nervousness over fate tax bill lack confidence disapproval spending programme price irregularity likely until pending spending legislation takes more definite form.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 19.

May	8.82—15
July	8.89—15
October	8.98—13
December	9.00—13
January	9.01—15
March z	9.06—14
Middling Spot	8.88—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 19.

May	8.97—12
July	9.00—14
October	9.11—13
Middling spot 11 a.m. Ranges.—	9.08—11
May	8.93
July	9.00
October	9.07
Noon Call.—	
May	8.93
July	9.00
October	9.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 19.

	Bales.
Days receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Days exports to Great Britain	3,000
Days exports to the Continent	4,000
Days exports to China and Japan	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 19.

April	4.81+06
May	4.84+06
June	4.88+05
July	4.93+05
August	4.96+05
September	4.99+04
October	5.03+04
November	5.05+04
December	5.08+05
January	5.09+04
February	5.11+04
March	5.14+04
Middling Spot	4.96+07
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.84
October	5.04

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 19.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.22+10
May	6.73+ 2.
July	6.84+ 2.
October	6.94+ 3.
November	6.94+ 3.
January 1939	7.00+ 3.
March	7.07+ 3.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.91+ 6.
May	5.79+ 2.
July	5.86+ 2.
October	5.93+ 3.
November	5.96+ 3.
January 1939	6.02+ 3.
March	6.07+ 3.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 20.

June	53.70
July	54.00

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 19.

SAKEL—	
May	12.67— 4.
July	12.90— 5.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.08+ 9.
June	10.20+ 5.
GIZA—	
May	12.28+ 7.
July	12.45+12.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 14th April	9,001
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,793,077
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,427,272
Decrease	633,195

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 20.

Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened easy to-day at Rs. 165/8 for J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 164/12 on tired long liquidation. The tone of the market was quiet and nearish feeling is increasing, owing to 2,000,000 increase in acreage allotment confirmed by A.A.A.

Liverpool was due to open 4 points down but it opened 3 points down and then improved. The local market improved on better Liverpool advices and covering by the shorts.

Rates closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	163 4 0
Broach J/A	166 4 0
Oomra May	146 10 0
Oomra July	148 10 0
Bengal May	123 4 0
Bengal July	125 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 20

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal J P	130	127	124	121	
Punjab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	130	127	124	121	
Oomra No. 3	154	151	148	145	
C P No. 1	165	162	159	156	
C P No. 2	159	156	153	150	
Broach No. 2		167	165	163	161
Punjab Ame		187	184	181	178
Surat		217	214	211	208
Rajpipla		210	207	204	201
Navsari		224	221	218	215

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 20

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	126/27
Bengal F G	123/24
C P 1	155/60
C P 2	150/51
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	145/47
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	135/39
Jalna Sailu	137/41
Burwah Sanavad	150/51
Khandwa	150/52
Harda Khirkiya	150/52
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	143/45
Broach	164/67
Punjab 4 F	179/82
Punjab 289 F	212/17
Sindh 4 F	177/80
Sindh N T	197/202
Kampala	282/86
Jinja	270/71
Navsari	224/26
Jagadia Ankleshwar	214/15

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 20

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	5 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	332	47,673	202,767
Central India	376	38,847	318,646
Barsi and Nagar	1,418	134,71*	164,011
Hyderabad Gaorani	465	38,629	93,996
Berar	2,893	288,008	534,575
Central Provinces	919	62,995	109,435
Total Oomras	6,403	610,883	1,423,430
Dholera	1,667	64,622	76,716
N W Provinces		2,754	8,913
Rajputana	246	14,018	78,123
Sind Punjab	1,349	479,256	299,619
Broach	14,621	154,245	270,713
Coompta and Dharwar	850	17,814	29,819
Westerns Northerns	845	12,540	25,571
Cocoanada		12	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,628	6,039
American		155,978	8,230
Egyptian African and Sudan	5,157	309,311	248,569
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	32
Total	31,138	1,824,215	2,476,073

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 14th April

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	905	200,296	345,870
Japan and China		474,137	1,058,334
Coast Ports		47,065	18,968
Up-country by Rail		256,632	185,692
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			12,503
Total	905	978,130	1,621,387

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 19-4-38	7444000	6385000
Receipts yesterday 19-4-38	11000	14000
Exports to date 19-4-38	5148000	4945000
Stock at Ports 18-4-38	2861000	1693000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-4-38	2335000	1437000
Stock at Liverpool 18-4-38	1213000	994000
Visible Supply 18-4-38	6940000	4749000
Quantity in sight 18-4-38	12869000	12039000
Quantity out of sight 18-4-38	8810000	10543000

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

May 177, July 128, Oct. 139, Dec. 147 Jan. 148, March 151 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach April/May 1938 Expected Liverpool May 1938 March Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach July/Aug. 1938 Expected Liverpool July Expected Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach April/May 1938 Expected New York May Closing Rs. 34 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Broach July/Aug. 1938 Expected New York July Closing Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 19.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. ..... unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 19.

Fair Rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 20

Yesterday London gold prices closed £0-0-2 down at £6-19-6. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 3 points up at 158.15 dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 5.00.18. London silver prices were unchanged for spot at 18 15/16d. Forward prices advanced 3/16d at 18 5/8d. prices advanced on bear covering India was the chief buyer. Market was quietly steady spot was featureless New York silver price was unchanged at 42 3/4c. and Montreal silver futures advanced 5 points in April May and June delivery.

Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-1 1/4. The Local market there was scattered buying in silver while gold was fairly firm with limited offerings

GOLD

Ready	34 15
Chaitra	34 14
Vaishakh	34 12
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 3 9

SILVER

Ready	49 5 6
Chaitra	49 6 0
Vaishakh	49 3 6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	1 3 0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 19.

Spot	18 15/16
Forward	18 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 19.

April	41.65+.05
May	41.15+.05
June	40.85+.05

New York Silver

New York, April 19

July	2.01
September	2.03
January	2.04

LONDON METALS

London, April 19.

Copper	£40 10 0
Lead	£15 12 6
Spelter	£14 0 0
Tin	£171 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 20

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£45-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 19

May	£10 2 6
June	£10 3 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 20

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 3 0
Highest	27 3 3
Lowest	26 15 3
Closing	27 0 3
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	28 6 6
Highest	28 7 0
Lowest	28 3 0
Closing	28 4 3
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	32 4 0
Highest	32 6 0
Lowest	32 4 0
Closing	32 4 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	32 10 0
Highest	32 10 0
Lowest	32 8 0
Closing	32 8 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	17 11 6
Highest	17 11 9
Lowest	17 10 6
Closing	17 11 3
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 9 6
Highest	18 9 9
Lowest	18 9 0
Closing	18 9 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 19

May	82d.
July	81 3/4d.
October	79 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 19

May	dol 0.83 1/2
July	dol 0.82 1/8
September	dol 0.82 5/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 19.

May ..... 4s. 10 3/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 20

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment April June	4 12 0
Shipment July Sept	4 12 6
Shipment Oct Dec	4 12 6
Kesar	12 6 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F 1.00

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 20

Wheat	12,467 cwts.
Linseed	122,191 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,169 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,004 cwts.
Poppyseed	383 cwts.
Groundnuts	40,495 cwts.
Castorseed	4,689 cwts.
Rice	38,371 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,589 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,898 cwts.
Gram	4,717 cwts.
Joowar	4,595 cwts.
Barley	1,265 cwts.
Bajree	1,837 cwts.
Indian Sugar	5,068 cwts.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1946/47	100/8
3 per cent 1951/64	100/8
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/12
3 1/2 per cent U P N Cash	98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70	114/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	103/13
5 per cent 1939/43	107/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/12

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper for settlement delivery opened to-day at Rs. 98/11 and closed at Rs. 98/11 with very little business.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 20.

B. G. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/32	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 267 /8	
Bank's buying T T 265 5/8	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T 1,175	
Bank buying T T 1,200	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 77 3/4	
Bank's buying T T 77 3/8	
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8	
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 66 3/4	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 76	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4	
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2	
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4.99 1/2 19th instant.	
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 20th instant.	
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 20th instant.	
Shanghai/London 1/1 1/4 20th instant.	
Java/London 8.96 1/4 20th instant.	
London/Paris 158.15 19th instant.	
London/Belgium 29.63 1/4 19th instant	
London/Switzerland 21.69 1/8 19th instant.	
London/Berlin 12.41 1/4 19th instant.	
London/Stockholm 19.40 19th instant.	
London/New York 5.00.18 19th instant.	
London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/8 19th instant.	
London/Italy 95.05 19th instant.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Weak.	
Gold £6-19-6 19th instant.	
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 19th instant.	
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 19th instant.	
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant.	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant.	
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant.	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—	
Call 1/2 per cent	
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.	
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 19.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	X.D.112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	43/9

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	78 0 0
Atlas Elect and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 3 9
Bank of London and S. America	5 12 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 5 9
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 16 3
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk	64 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 0 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 8 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	17 0 0
Genl. and Comi. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk	91 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 5 0
Hyderabad Deccar Co. Ord.	1 7 6
J. Lyo and Co. "A" Ord.	5 15 0
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 6 0
United Serdang Rub. Plants. Ord.	0 3 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 3 9
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 6

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 20.

April	231.90+ 80.
August	213.20— 80.
October	214.30—120.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 19.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April May sellers	36/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April May sellers	38
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	39/9

Pay In—May 6 *Pay Out May 11*

General Selling In Share Bazar

FURTHER DROP IN STEELS

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, April 20.

The local share bazar opened to-day steady, but registered a further decline of Rs. 30 in Tata Steel Defd. shares on tired long liquidation.

The chief reasons for weakness were a drop of dol. 1 5/8 in U.S. steel shares and there was utter absence of any professional support. the technical position of the market has improved which may result in a temporary natural rally but there is nothing encouraging in the general situation for a sustained improvement.

In the local market Tata steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 995 and advanced to Rs. 1002/8 as soon as demand was satisfied prices declined to Rs. 977/8. At this level there was some covering by Taravniwalas and prices rallied to Rs. 1000.

Cotton mill shares also weakened under sympathetic selling and the market, more or less, was in an uncertain mood.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 837 and after advancing to Rs. 840 declined on general selling to Rs. 830 but rallied to Rs. 840 towards the close. Century remained at Rs. 238.

Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 120.

Electric Section remained easy and Tata Power shares closed at Rs. 1342.

Bombay Burma shares were quoted at Rs. 545 unchanged.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 20.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400 0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	840 0
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	238 2
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	233 12
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	148 12
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362 8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0 5 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	139 6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-3)	153 2
1,000	Hindustan	1,620 0
100	Indore	65 0
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	265 0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	495 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,075 0
250	Model	49 4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	231 4
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	235 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70 0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	77 8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	201 4
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110 0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320 0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40)	802 8

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 0
250	Central (Rs. 12)	30 8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,536 4
125-500	Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	381 4
500-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	138 0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	118 0
5	Union (Rs. 4)	5 14

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	120 0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13 12
20	Mercantile	54 8
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38 8
200	Oriental	4,325 0
20-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7 8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	132 8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 49 plus 30)	1,425 0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12 10
50	BOM. TRAM (2-6)	125 15
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs.6-8)	165 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 8
100	Karachi (4)	222 8
100	Poona (4)	206 4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	147 8
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs 37-8 plus 29)	1,342 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	925 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dn. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	96 8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	717 8

MININGS.

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 12
8sh	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 2) XD	45 8
30	TATA STEEL Dfd. (Rs 36-3-6)	997 8
75	TATA STEEL Ord. (Rs. 19)	228 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	327 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	156 4
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 5)	855 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	215 0
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	545 0
50	Dc. Conty. (Rs 8)	186 4
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 7
50	Bombay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	93 4
100	BL[illegible] (Rs [illegible]	140 0
50	I. Invest Trust	41 0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
30	PREMIER CON (Rs 2-15)	62 8
15	Scindia	18 1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andra Valley	1,520 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 20.

Bombay Dyeing (242/8) 837 840 835 836 830 838 840

Century (242/8) 241 236 238

Central India (235/10) 235 231 235 233

Kohinoor (269/6) 268 263 265

New Great (233/12) 233 230 231/14

Simplex (78/2) 76 77

Swadeshi (203/12) 202 196 201

Associated Cement (120/12) 120/4 119/8 120

Andhra (1425) 1425

Tata Hydro (148/14) 147/8

Tata Power (1345) 1345 1337 1340 1336 1345 1342

Tram. Ord. (125/5) 125 125/15

T. Steel Dfd. (1005) 995 1002 975 980 977 1000 995 997

T. Steel Ord. (230) 230 226 227 228 225 229 228/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/8) 172/8 172/4

Bellapur (158/2) 158 157/2

B. Steam (215) 213 215

B. Burma (545) 540 532 535 546 545

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amr. Forn. Power Gold D. 5 p.c.	47
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	17
Electric Bond Common	6
American Tel and Tel.	125 1/4
Western Union Telg	23
Canadian Pacific Rly.	8
New York Central Rly.	12 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	11
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd.	89
Houdaille Hershey dol 2 1/2 Pfd.	21
Aviation Corp.	3
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	46
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	47
General Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	34
Union Carbide	66 1/2
Consolidatted Oil	9
Socony Oil	14
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	24 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	410
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd.	47

Turnover 570,000 shares. Two days' decline has largely corrected technical position. Further improvement likely because inflation psychology has been sufficiently revived to lessen selling pressure. Dupont earned Jan/Mar. 1938 65 cents per share United Corporation 2 cents. U. P. Rubber did not make any loss.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 19.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 163 3/4; highest 163 3/4; lowest 163 1/2; closing 163 1/2

Broach J/A. op. 166 5/8; highest 167; lowest 166 1/2; closing 166 1/2.

Oomra May op. 146 3/4; highest 147; lowest 146 3/4; closing 146 7/8.

Oomra July op. 148 3/4; highest 148 7/8; lowest 148 3/4; closing 148 7/8.

Bengal May op. 124 1/4; highest 124 1/4; lowest 123 3/4; closing 123 3/4.

Bengal July op. 126 1/4; highest 126 1/4; lowest 125 1/2; closing 125 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 1 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 6 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 10 1/4.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, April 20

Yarn No.	April	June	Aug.
10 1/2s.	125	124	124
20 1/2s.	167	165	164

6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	72 12
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	552 8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,548 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 6
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109 6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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SAVES Labour
SAVES Money
RELIANCE TRADING CO.
BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1938

Champion Of Liberties

Role Of The Fourth Estate

THE PRESS MUST ALWAYS PRESERVE ITS INDEPENDENCE

GUNTUR, April 20.

"The difficulties we had to confront, the barriers we had to surmount, the bureaucratic disfavour under which we have had to work, have only made us the more conscious of the service we can render to the country.

"Whether it has succeeded in its object may be judged by contrasting conditions obtaining in this country a century ago with the existing state of affairs. Political bodies have, no doubt, been responsible for creating in the mind of the nation an evergrowing consciousness of its birth-right of freedom but, without the ungrudging and readily offered co-operation of the Press, their task would have been much heavier, if not almost impossible."

Thus declared Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," in the course of his presidential address at the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Conference held here this evening.

Continuing, Mr. Ghosh said:

The utility of Conference like the present one is immense. Their object primarily is the raising of the status and dignity of the Indian Press, the removal of the irksome and almost intolerable restrictions on its freedom and on the exercise of its legitimate functions imposed either by the law of the land or the fiat of the Executive and the ventilation of the grievances of newspaper employees.

We have to work against tremendous odds. In spite of the laudable sentiment expressed in the oft-repeated statement that there is no nobler or more responsible profession than journalism or a more earnest and hard-working band of men than Indian journalists, it is sad to relate that no profession, and no class of public workers in India has so unenviable a lot.

A journalist is grudgingly tolerated by the Government, never encouraged. And, if I may be excused for giving utterance to an unpalatable truth, there is a section of the public which thinks that newspapers exist only for the purpose of being utilised for its own purpose. It is unfortunate that when this purpose is served nobody cares to say even a "thank-you" to us.

To the Government, Indian journalists are a necessary evil; to certain people, a useful tool.

We, journalists in India, have to confront difficulties peculiar to subject countries which are trying to free themselves from the tentacles of foreign domination. Cunning measures have been devised to prevent us from expressing our thoughts.

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, has led to definitely harmful curtailment of the legitimate liberty of the Press in very important political matters. Editors are unable to say in public things which they honestly believe.

Such a Press Act would have raised only a contemptuous laugh in free countries like France or England and would have been quietly ignored. For, dictatorial powers cannot be wielded in democratic countries.

Bad laws on the Statute Book defeat their own purpose; in spite of repeated official assurances that all the liberty for which the Press has use has been left to it and that it is only offenders who are sought to be punished, we find those in authority invoking the aid of these ready-made measures on every conceivable pretext that being the easiest way of solving many a little problem of day-to-day administration. On the other hand, man who have once been trapped by the wide language of such laws, have necessarily to grow crafty and even hypocritical, just to avoid pitfalls in future.

Conditions obtaining in the Indian States are just as bad, if not worse. Not the slightest encouragement is shown in the States, with, perhaps, the exception of a very limited few, to the growth of a Free Press. The subjects have practically no means of ventilating their grievances.

The Press in British India is, of course, willing to take up their cause and help them in every respect but the great consideration of the Government of India for the welfare of the Princes has found practical expression in a rather curious measure.

It is the Princes Protection Act, which makes the potentates immune from criticism, even in papers published in British India.

Training In Journalism

A Degree of journalism may go to prove that the holder knows something more than the mere stringing together of words. Journalism being an open profession, it should be made possible for young men to enter it properly equipped to carry on a calling which, when all is said and done, is the finest and most interesting of all professions. Journalism may gain still more prestige if there be a steady inflow of properly qualified, thoroughly trained recruits.

The majority view regarding this matter appears to be that special institutions for the purpose should be started without delay. The idea of providing courses of journalism in Universities has also been largely supported. Theoretical instruction as imparted in the Universities must, of course, be supplemented by practical training in the Universities or in newspaper offices. It is to be hoped that something will be done in this direction in every Province, so that a sufficient number of trained journalists may be available in the near future.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Press has justly been spoken of as the Fourth Estate. It has its share in shaping the destinies of nations. It is a power which, in free countries, makes and unmakes Governments, before which statesmen have trembled in the past and will tremble in the future. Even in our own unfortunate country, its power is sure to grow with the spread of literacy and the growth of democratic institutions.

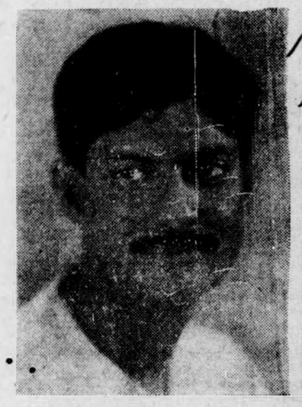
Power, however, carried with it duties and responsibilities. The duty of educating public opinion cannot be lightly undertaken or carried out.

The journalist must therefore, guard himself against passion and prejudice. He must remember that any careless spark that he may throw out is capable of causing a conflagration. He may not allow considerations of favour or frown to cross the threshold of the editorial sanctum. There are occasions when, in the interest of public welfare, he has to subject his own party to criticism, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of those who may be in power.

PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE

The duties of the Nationalist Press have become more responsible now than before. The days when we indulged in criticism of the alien Government with the sure chance of earning popular approval and without doing violence to our conscience are gone with the acceptance of office by our Congress leaders. The introduction of provincial autonomy, imperfect though it is, has forced us to cultivate a different outlook. We have our duties to the Congress Ministers and our duties to the people at large.

No journalist worthy of his salt can accept it as an axiomatic truth that the two sets of duties will always be identical. Today, therefore, the Press has to be more alert than ever. It has to educate the public to see that the powers which their representatives in the popular Cabinet wield over their countrymen are really used in the best interests of the country. We have therefore to study hard the problems that face the country, and to give the people a correct lead. This, we are afraid, may sometimes mean courting the disfavous of highly placed individuals, organisations and Cabinets. But for this we should be prepared. We have a right, moreover to expect that the Governments of the autonomous provinces should help us in the discharge of our duties by removing all obnoxious Press Acts and repressive laws that still fetter the independence of the Press in this country. We may get opposition where it is least expected; but we must prepared to fulfil our sacred mission without hope of favour or fear of frown. This is what I man by an independent Press and I would appeal to my brother journalists to do everything possible to attain our ideal in this respect.



Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," who presided over the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Conference at Guntur.

Nagpur Socialist Party Revived

Executive Includes Two Members Of City Congress Executive

NAGPUR, April 19.

The formation in Nagpur of a District Congress Socialist Party was announced in a press statement to-day issued by Mr. B. N. Mukherji and Mr. Shyamanarayan, Secretaries of the Party, which claims a membership of 35 and whose Executive Committee includes two members of the Nagpur City Congress Executive.

It will be recalled that the local branch of the Congress Socialist Party had been dissolved sometime ago as it did not function properly. The present move, therefore, is an attempt to reorganize the party in the province.

The new Executive will endeavour to establish branches in other districts and explain to the people the policy of the Congress Socialists.

Mr. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, welcoming the formation of the new branch in Nagpur hopes as soon as possible to form a provincial party with branches in each district.—A. P.

JUBBULPORE, April 18.—The Mahakoshal Election Tribunal appointed to inquire into alleged irregularities in connection with elections to the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, will be visiting Damoh on April 19, Saugor on April 20, Bilaspur and Raipur on April 21, Balaghat on April 22, Chhindwara on April 23 and Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad on April 24.—United Press

PLEA FOR MORE SUBVENTION

Viceroy's Guarded Reply To Frontier Deputation

PESHAWAR, April 19.

A plea to raise the subvention to the North West Frontier Province was made by the Peshawar Municipal Committee when they waited on the Viceroy to-day.

Mentioning the need for Grants-in-aid the Deputation stated that theirs was a deficit Province, which could spare very little for the Municipal Committee's needs. They requested His Excellency to reconsider the adequacy of the present subvention and, if possible, to raise it in accordance with the recommendation of the Haig Committee.

The Viceroy replying said:—

"The matter of Grants-in-aid is one between you and the Government of your Province. But speaking myself with some experience of the problems confronting Government in all parts of India, I realise the inevitable limits to generosity of your Government in that matter."

SUBVENTION PROBLEM.

Referring to the plea for reconsideration of adequacy of subvention, the Viceroy said: "You will not overlook that with the annual saving of Rs. 12 to 13 lakhs effected through the Niemeyer settlement, the N. W. F. P. is at the moment receiving assistance from the Government of India not far short of the basic figure recommended by the Haig Committee. I need not say that I will seriously study any representation your Province may make to the Government of India, but it will be disingenuous of me were I to advise you to count on this manner of solving your financial difficulties."

ADVENT OF FEDERATION.

Concluding the Viceroy said: "I am glad that the long period of work preparatory to implementing Federation is now drawing rapidly to a close. No effort will be spared on my part or on the part of His Majesty's Government to expedite the realisation of that great ideal, the achievement of which is calculated both to promote the unity of India and advance the welfare of her interests."—A. P.

Mahakoshal Political Conference

JUBBULPORE, April 18.

The Mahakoshal Provincial Political Conference will be held at Kareli, a mail-stopping station on the G. I. P. Railway between Jubbulpore and Itarsi, on April 28 and 29. There is no truth in the rumour that plague is prevailing at Kareli.—United Press.

Allahabad. — It is reported that the doors of the temple of Shri Badrinathji of Himalayan pilgrimage fame will be opened on May 12 next.

FUTURE OF ASSAM CABINET

Rumours About Dissolution Of Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

TEZPUR, April 19.

Interested sections of different political parties in Assam are spreading the rumour that the Governor of Assam will dissolve the Assam Assembly in case a deadlock is created regarding the Ministry. Considerable flutter is being caused among the public. Congress and other saner circles attribute the rumour to have originated in pro-Ministry circles to dissuade non-Congress and Progressive elements from joining Congress Opposition in the Assembly.

Since members are drawing Rs. 100 monthly salary now the motive behind the rumour seems to be that members with shallow principle will refrain from going against the Saadulla Ministry, in fear of being robbed of membership and salary too.

CONGRESS MOVE.

While the Muslim League session at Calcutta is devising means to establish Moslem solidarity in Assam as in Bengal, there is a move in Assam also for strengthening Congress in tackling the ministerial problem.

The Working Committee meeting to be held on Saturday will decide what Assam Congress really want's to do with the Saadulla Cabinet.

BIHAR GOVT. TO MOVE TO RANCHI

Decision Not To Make Exodus Modified

PATNA, April 20.

The "United Press" reliably learns that the local Government have, for various reasons, been induced to modify their decision arrived at early this year not to make the annual exodus to Ranchi during the summer. As at present arranged, it is learnt that the exodus which will commence from the beginning of June next will be on a smaller scale and for a smaller duration than hitherto.

Enquiries in this connection show that only the Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries with a few stenographers are likely to leave for Ranchi after the next session of the Bihar Assembly which will continue till the end of May. Their stay at Ranchi is not expected to last for more than two months. —United Press.

UNITY EFFORTS TELL

Allahabad Returns To Normal

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Allahabad maintained a quiet day, in spite of the morning's incident which was caused by the throwing of a piece of a cow's head in a temple by an unknown person or persons.

It will be recalled here that a week ago, the throwing of a pig's head in front of a mosque was responsible for recrudescence of rioting in Allahabad.

UNITY EFFORTS.

In connection with the Hindu-Muslim unity efforts, a largely attended public meeting was held in Atala Moholla this evening, when members of both the communities responded generously. Many prominent leaders of Hindu and Muslim communities were present.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the meeting and appealed to the audience to co-operate with the Unity Board in bringing about a speedy return to normality of the City.

Other leaders also made speeches, emphasising the necessity for establishing amity between the members of the two communities. —United Press.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN CAWNPORE

Interview With A Press Reporter

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi passed Cawnpore on his way to Delhi and was received at the Cawnpore Central by leading Congressmen. Those, who accompanied him, were Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Pyare Lal. Mahatmaji was travelling third and had a wet cloth round his head to keep him cool.

As the train steamed in he was received with a great ovation, and was later garlanded by the President of the City Congress Committee.

With his usual smile he demanded subscription for the Harijan Sevak Sangh and quickly collected a small sum.

PUNJAB PROBLEM.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will soon be devoting himself to the problem of the release of Punjab political prisoners, immediately after he has solved the question of Bengal prisoners. Interviewed by the correspondent of the "Pratap", Mahatmaji gave the following interesting replies:

Q. Do you approve of the decision of the Congress Working Committee regarding the C. P. Ministerial crisis?

A. I cannot say anything in this matter. I cannot describe the Working Committee's decision as wrong.

Q. Do you think you have succeeded in your mission regarding the release of Bengal political prisoners?

A. Let us hope so.

Q. Have you been invited by the Viceroy at Delhi?

A. It appears that the public knows more about it than I do.

Q. Are you expected to discuss the question of political prisoners at Delhi?

A. I do not know what I shall do at Delhi

Q. What is your purpose in going to Delhi?

A. I am afraid, I cannot say anything about it.

Q. Do you think that the Congress will accept the Federation, if certain changes were introduced in it?

A. How can I say what the Congress will do in this matter.

Q. Will you recommend its adoption?

A. I cannot say anything about it.

Scarcity Camp Opened Near Bhutnal

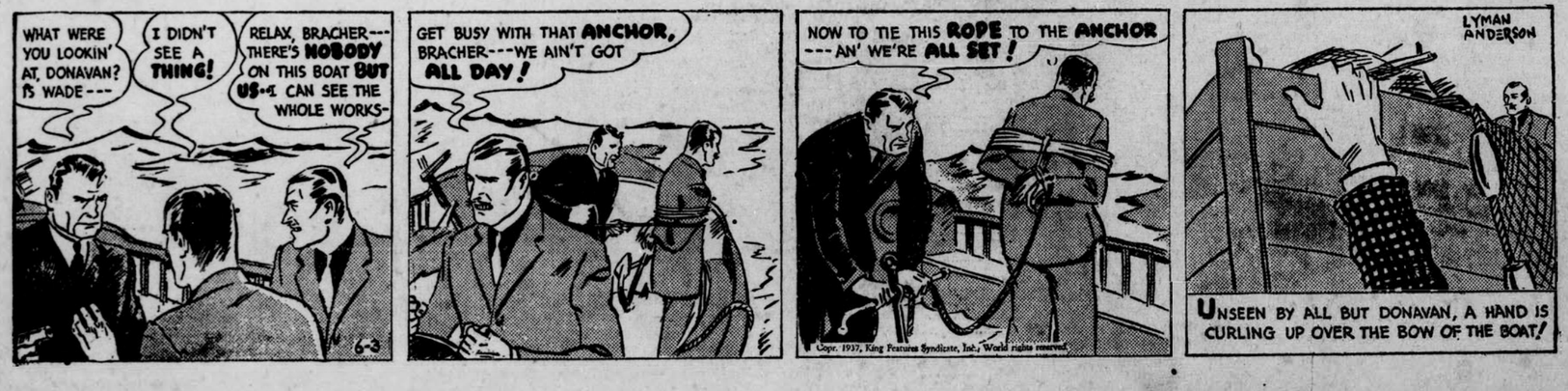
(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, April 19.

Scarcity cattle camp was opened ner Bhutnal. A Committee of prominent workers and influential merchants was formed with Maganlal Shaha as President. Several useful cattle were purchased on Sunday bazar. Ganpatchand Shaha donated three hundred rupees for cattle camp. Hanmantrao, Kaujalgi, Siddhanti, Madhurao and Kembhavi visited Hungund and arranged free kitchens. They have now gone to Muddebihal Bagewadi side to open free kitchens. Karnatak Sangh at Bijapur met the other day, Raosaheb Halkatti presiding, and congratulated Bombay and Madras Governments.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*


WHAT WERE YOU LOOKIN' AT, DONAVAN? IS WADE---
I DIDN'T SEE A THING!
RELAX, BRACHER--- THERE'S NOBODY ON THIS BOAT BUT US--I CAN SEE THE WHOLE WORKS-
6-3
GET BUSY WITH THAT ANCHOR, BRACHER---WE AIN'T GOT ALL DAY!
NOW TO TIE THIS ROPE TO THE ANCHOR ---AN' WE'RE ALL SET!
LYMAN ANDERSON
UNSEEN BY ALL BUT DONAVAN, A HAND IS CURLING UP OVER THE BOW OF THE BOAT!
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